THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

VOL. 2, NO. 8 — AUGUSTA, MAINE, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1934 — PRICE 5 CENTS

NEWSPRINT PAPER INDUSTRY CONTROL VESTED IN DOZEN MEN

Prominent Manufacturer Claims Present Deplorable Situation in Industry Could Be Greatly Alleviated Through Cooperation

While Appreciative of What Unions Are Doing Toward Securing Protective Legislation, Feels Confident Better Understanding Between Manufacturers, Cooperation With Newspaper Publishers and Labor Would Greatly Aid in Restoring Industry to Its Former Standards.

By JAMES P. CONLIN

In my travels throughout a goodly portion of the State during the month, I found quite a few subjects were discussed aside from the freak weather conditions which, however, held the boards to a considerable extent.

For instance, there was the cancellation of air mail contracts, the investigation into this and the Stock Exchange market. Then there was the arrest of the Millen brothers and Faber in Massachusetts talked about by some, while others discussed the Hitler regime in Germany. I also heard considerable criticism concerning the attitude maintained by some of our so-called "wizards of business and finance," who a year ago were considered broke, and who are hastily criticizing the President after he placed them on the road to recovery.

There were lots of other subjects to talk about, but when traveling through the paper mill and lumber districts, I found the newsprint paper situation to be one in which the people were tremendously interested, so much so that all other subjects faded into insignificance.

During the course of my rounds, it was my pleasure to meet one of the largest manufacturers in the State, who gladly gave me a half-hour interview on the print paper situation, and I was amazed at what he said.

It is his opinion, therefore is no real reason for the present situation in the industry, and although he expressed himself favorably toward legislation that would give more equitable protection from foreign competition, he is of the opinion that the situation could be partially remedied, at least, by those who control the business, by cooperating with their employes and Labor in general.

Industry Controlled by Small Group

"Do you know," he said, "that the entire production of newsprint in this country is controlled by about a dozen men? You think that an amazing announcement, don't you? Well, it is so, and I can prove it.

"Now, it is my earnest belief that if that group got together and agreed to place a standard price on their product, and in so doing seek the cooperation of all the publishers in the country, they might get somewhere immediately—and make it possible for the use of every paper-making machine in the country, which would mean the production of 75 per cent of that which is used at present in this country, instead or only about 35 per cent.

"Besides the cooperation of the publishers," he continued. "I would get into close cooperation with all the men employed in the industry, not only in the mills but in the timber-lands and other contributing elements. This army of men, with their affiliates throughout the country, constitutes a mighty phalanx and could be of im-

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STRIKES PREDICTED UNLESS RECOVERY ACT'S GUARANTEE OF RIGHT TO ORGANIZE IS PROTECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Washington, D. C., Mar. 13 (AFL).—Strikes may be necessary for organized labor to win its rights unless the labor provisions of the National Recovery Act and the NRA codes are rigidly enforced, declares the monthly survey of business issued by the American Federation of Labor.

Deploring the tendency in recent codes to lower labor standards and impose very low minimum wages and long hours on the workers, the monthly survey said:

"More serious is the dilatory enforcement of code labor provisions, particularly Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act. Consuming power will not be maintained if firms find it easy to infringe on minimum wage standards or to lengthen work hours, or to prevent collective bargaining."

In discussing the weakening of the labor provisions of the codes and the growing necessity of strong trade unionism to protect the workers, with strikes as a possible labor agency, the survey stated:

"It shows a tendency to abandon the original purpose of the NRA and to neglect labor's part in the program. If the NRA is to succeed, we must have a strong consumer market now, and for the future, organization of labor that will maintain workers' consuming power and keep labor's return from industry advancing in proportion with that of other groups.

"Experience under codes has proved that it is futile to hope for adequate enforcement of labor provisions in any industry unless workers are strongly organized in a trade union. Organized workers have a very definite function in the NRA program: to maintain and raise labor standards. Unless this function is properly performed, we cannot hope for balanced progress.

"How is labor to play its part? Either workers' trade unions must be recognized and workers have a representative in the councils where industrial policies are formulated (code authorities), or labor will be forced into opposition, with no way to win its rights except by warfare and strikes."

EMPLOYERS WHO LOOK UPON NRA BLUE EAGLE AS "A THING OF THE PAST," HAVE GOT ANOTHER THINK

Those Who Violate Established Codes or the President's Re-employment Agreement May Find Themselves in Great Difficulty if They Continue to Violate Their Pledges—Federal Compliance Agents May Not Be as Lenient as Have Been Local Compliance Boards in Dealing With Violators.

Worcester, Massachusetts, Mar. 12.—What the NRA has done toward bringing about business recovery since it was put into operation last year, was the subject of a lengthy and interesting discussion at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

A number of instances were quoted, included among these the tremendous increase of business reported by the Graton & Knight Company during the week, which went into the "black" to the extent of nearly half a million dollars in 1933, compared with a loss of nearly a million dollars during the previous year, and others in like proportions.

The one draw-back in Worcester, and one that is thought to be retarding progress, is the fact that some employers look upon the "Blue Eagle" as a thing of the past, and are known to be violating not only established codes but the President's Re-employment Agreement, which they pledged themselves to carry out pending the establishment of codes.

In referring to this, several delegates pointed out numerous instances where the Blue Eagle is considered a misnomer, and who are brazenly violating their pledges to pay the minimum rates of wages and abrogating the working hours specified in their agreements.

"It is evident these employers do not realize the seriousness of their agreements," one delegate said, "and they may wake up some fine morning and find they are minus their Blue Eagle, which they display in their show windows, and may find it somewhat difficult to get it back.

"Press reports," he said, "show that a goodly number of concerns throughout the country who violated their pledges by failure to pay minimum wages and comply with the shorter work week have been severely dealt with by NRA authorities, and there is no telling when Worcester violators may be treated with the same kind of a dose.

"According to General Johnson," it

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Labor Board Voids Poll of Bus Employes For Representatives

New York City, Mar. 13 (AFL).—Because of alleged intimidation at the polling places by company officials, the New York Regional Labor Board invalidated the vote of the employes of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company here in the election of representatives for collective bargaining. The order was issued shortly after the closing of the polls, when it was discovered that only 12 out of 1,450 had voted.

The election was called to give the employes an opportunity to decide whether they desired to be represented by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or by the company union sponsored by company officials. All of the 12 votes cast were for the A. F. of L. union.

The announcement invalidating the election was made by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, acting chairman of the Regional Labor Board, under whose auspices the poll was taken. She declared that company officials had practiced "deliberate and brazen intimidation" to deprive the employes of free choice in accordance with the labor section of the NRA. She said that company "spotters" in automobiles and on foot were stationed at the polling places selected by the board, ready to take the names of employes who ventured to enter, and that, in addition, employes were warned directly by minor officials of the company that participation in the election would mean their dismissal.

Mrs. Herrick filed charges against the Coach Company with the National Labor Board at Washington.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKES NAT. LABOR BOARD INDEPENDENT BUREAU

New Power Will Result in Prompt Enforcement of Labor Section of Recovery Act—Executive Order Removes From Compliance Board Power to Review Findings of National Labor Board.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 13 (AFL).—In a significant overhauling of President Roosevelt removed from the National Recovery Administration's National Compliance Board the power to review the findings of the National Labor Board, and opened the way for the Labor Board to obtain prompt enforcement of its decisions. The text of the order reads:

"Whenever the National Labor Board shall find that an employer has interfered with the board's conduct of an election or has declined to recognize or bargain collectively with representative or representatives of the employes adjudged by the board to have been selected in accordance with Section 7 (a) or has otherwise violated Section 7 (a), the board (president, may report such findings and make appropriate recommendation to the Attorney General or to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration.

"The Compliance Division shall not review the findings of the board but shall have power to take appropriate action on the basis thereof."

In discussing the President's executive order, Senator Wagner said: "This order means that the board can act directed, promptly and effectively in cases of violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROTECTED IN SENATOR WAGNER'S NEW NRA BILL

Legalizes Closed Union Shop Agreements and Compels Employers to Recognize Duly Elected Collective Bargaining Representatives—70 Per Cent of Disputes Caused by Employers Refusing to Deal With Chosen Representatives of Workers.

A major purpose of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act was to prevent employers from exercising domination over organizations of employes. The section expressly declares "that employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

As soon as the Act was passed, subversive organizations of employers like the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which had opposed Section 7 (a) in all of its stages in Congress, got busy and reduced the labor guarantees to a mere shadow.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Wagner of New York, amending the Recovery Act, and establishing a permanent National Labor Board to adjust disputes arising under the Act, announcement of which was made in last week's Labor News, undertakes to make effective the purpose of the collective bargaining provision of Section 7 (a).

Employers Nullify Collective Bargaining

In a statement to the Senate discussing the ineffectiveness of the collective bargaining provisions of the original Act and his new proposal to give them legal validity, Senator Wagner said:

"Failure to meet the problems of employer domination over employe organizations has not been the only defect of Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act.

"This section provides that employes shall be free to choose their own representatives. It has been interpreted repeatedly to mean that any employer at any time may choose his own representative or may elect to deal individually with his employes.

"Such an interpretation, which illegalizes the closed union shop, strikes a death blow at the practice and theory of collective bargaining. It allows the unscrupulous employer to divide the workers against themselves.

"No real advocate of collective bargaining would argue that a worker should be free to bargain individually even after the overwhelming majority of his co-workers desire an agreement covering all.

"The new legislation which I am proposing does not dictate any policy on the closed union shop. That is a problem which labor must work out for itself. But the bill does make it clear that Section 7 (a) was not intended to ban the closed union shop, and that Congress never intended to place employes in a worse position than they were before the Recovery Act was passed.

"The third major defect of Section 7 (a) is that it guarantees employes the right to organize but not the right to recognition. My six months' experience as chairman of the National Labor Board has proved conclusively to me that the second guarantee should be firmly established by Congress.

"Over 70 per cent of the disputes coming before the Labor Board have been caused by the refusal of employers to deal with representatives chosen by their workers.

"The new bill, if enacted, will remedy this evil. It is modeled upon the successful experience of the Railway Labor Act, which provides that employers shall actually recognize duly chosen representatives and make a reasonable effort to deal with them and to reach satisfactory collective agreements."

PRODUCTION RESTRICTED IN FINE COTTON GOODS

Washington, D. C., Mar. 10 (AFL) The National Recovery Act Administration has directed that fine goods cotton mills suspend loom operations for three days in March, except for 200 looms in each mill. The order was issued by virtue of Administrator Johnson's approval of an order of the Cotton Textile Industry Code Authority.

REORGANIZATION MUST BE PERMANENT FOR ALL TIME

President Roosevelt, in Opening Great NRA Congress in Washington, Said Never Again Must Social Conditions Be Permitted to Cause Maldistribution of Wealth and Power.

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Code Authorities, Representatives of Labor, Divest Themselves of Praises and Criticisms of NRA, With Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as Umpire, Who Gives and Takes in Manner Which Amazes Great Audience—Wise-Cracking Criticised by Pennsylvania Governor's Wife—Congress Not a Cut and Dried Affair, But Thrown Wide Open for General Discussion—"You Are Here to Save America," Said Major George L. Berry.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

whose First Anniversary as President of the United States was marked by greeting the largest number of people ever gathered together in Washington, to discuss great economic questions.

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 8.—Taking the first day of the first national congress of Code Authorities and stripping it down to the big fact, the whole process seems thus far to be a build up toward cutting hours, raising wages, further controling output and ending the era of tolerance. Along with this goes a fading out of the company union.

From the very opening of the great congress with President Roosevelt's address, up to this writing, every moment has been of tremendous importance, and all who participated seemed imbued with a desire to accomplish something that would make the NRA a success.

The President was most emphatic in his opening address which it is said is the longest he has made since assuming the presidency. He did not mince words, but straight from the shoulder his remarks were thrust in such a manner as to make these most impressive and understandable. For instance, a few quotations follow:

"It is the immediate task of industry to re-employ more people at purchasing wages and to do it now."

"The re-organization must be PERMANENT for all the rest of our lives, in that never again will we permit the social conditions which allowed the vast sections of our population to exist in an unAmerican way, which allowed a maldistribution of wealth and of power."

". . . that which is law must be made certain and the letter and spirit must be fulfilled."

". . . we have arrived at the time for taking stock for correcting manifest errors, for rooting out demonstrated evils."

"The law itself has provided free choice for the agencies representatives by employees. Those two words, 'free choice' mean just what they say."

It was a sustained, steady drive toward "increase in wages and shortening of hours," and toward elimination of chiseling. He said, "we cannot tolerate abuses of economic power—abuses against labor, abuses against employers or abuses against the consuming public alone." That forecasts tightening of enforcement.

The whole address, if you back off and look at it objectively, points forward further cutting down unearned incomes, lifting up earned incomes. It points, too, toward full opportunity to bring this about by voluntary action, but with force under the velvet.

There was a note that seems to forecast disapproval of the 30-hour bill now before Congress. Many have never believed that we should ever apparently impose full, sanitary and safe changes on the economic structure.

Ridicules Charge of Dictatorship

The President bore down hard on the issue of democracy versus dictatorships, ridiculing the idea that NRA connotes dictatorship of any kind. He regards NRA as democracy in industry, clearly.

The President addressed a packed hall; and there were two overflow meetings, as well as the governing bodies of industry, as built under N. R. A. Remember, in appraising these sessions: Each Code Authority can make decisions for its own industry; there is no provision thus far for mass decisions by all Code Authorities sitting jointly to affect all industry. Thus it seems these sessions must be advisory, but in that capacity they will witness and promote a smoothing of public sentiment in the direction pointed out by the President as necessary.

Regarding the Hating complaint concerning Southern industries who are bidding for Northern plants, a detailed account of which appears in another column, the President said:

"Every Man for Himself"

"It is sufficient for me to point out once more that the difficult and dangerous situation into which the United States has got itself was due to the general attitude, 'Every man for himself; the devil take the hindmost.' Individuals were seeking quick riches at the expense of other individuals. Geographical sections were seeking economic preference for themselves to the disadvantage of other

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"WELL, OLD MAN, WHAT DO YOU SUGGEST?"

From President Roosevelt's Address at Washington Conference

"It is sufficient for me to point out once more that the difficult and dangerous situation into which the United States had got itself (last year) was due to the general attitude, 'Every man for himself; the devil take the hindmost.'"

"We did not know as much then as we know now and because our eyes have been opened it is possible that future history will say that crazy decade of 1919 to 1929 one of the greatest blessings that ever came to the American people."

"The real truth of the matter is that for a number of years in our country the machinery of democracy had failed to function."

"The National Industrial Recovery Act was drawn with the greatest good of the greatest number in mind."

"In this great evolution which we are passing through, the average American is doing splendid service by coming back at the captious critic and saying to him, 'Well, old man, what do you suggest?'"

"Every examination I make, and all the information I receive lead me to the inescapable conclusion that we must now exert ourselves to cooperate to secure increase in wages and shortening of hours."

"We must set up every safeguard against erasing the small operator from the economic scene."

". . . We have arrived at the time for taking stock for correcting manifest errors, for rooting out demonstrated evils."

BUSINESS WIZARDS PILED UP MILLIONS WHILE ONE-FOURTH OF NATION WAS ON THE VERGE OF DIRE STARVATION

Among the enormous salaries paid to executives of big corporations in 1929, when the business depression first started, was one of $420,000 yearly to F. B. Rentschler, president of the United Aircraft and Transport Corp., as was disclosed recently before the Senate Investigating Committee by the Federal Trade Commission.

This is one of the companies which shared in the air mail contracts to the extent of millions of dollars, and the fact that one man was paid such a tremendous salary with money that was largely provided by the Government, is causing serious criticism.

Another astounding amount reported was the huge salaries paid to two executives of the General Cigar Company, besides the distribution of half a million dollars in bonuses. This is one of the companies included in a long list of large cigar manufacturers who pay starvation wages to their employes, and an industry which Gen. Hugh S. Johnson referred to at last week's Code Conference, held in Washington, as having presented "a code that was positively the worst we've ever had." Gen. Johnson added: "They work their people longer and pay them less money in this industry than anybody else, and that's the trouble with the cigar industry."

Wages aggregating $15,000,000. It is reported, were paid to five principal officials of the American Tobacco Co., while three Warner Bros. motion picture magnates, mulcted their concern of millions, at a time when the business was on the verge of bankruptcy.

But, here's a hummer! Thomas J. Watson, of the International Business Machine Co., only drew $413,000 in 1929, while in 1932, when the depression neared its highest peak, mulcted his concern for an additional $140,000. Another instance of this kind was when Archibald Graustein, president of the International Paper Company, had his salary raised from $80,000 in 1929 to $104,000 in 1932.

The list goes on most amazingly with officials getting individual salaries ranging from $1,785,581 down with Eugene G. Grace, of the Bethlehem Corp., receiving in 1929 the sum of $1,051,000.

The woolen industry was among those which suffered greatest during the depression. Wages were cut to the bone throughout the entire industry, but this did not disturb the income of Andrew G. Pierce, president of the American Woolen Co., who, during the worst period of the depression, drew down his annual salary at $175,000.

In some cases the salaries were reasonable—around $10,000 to $12,000—but note what R. L. Cord, of the Auburn Automobile Co., received as a present in the form of a bonus—the princely sum of $374,672.

The list includes a lot of others who, notwithstanding the starvation wages paid to their employes, added millions to their already well-stocked bank accounts.

Wonder what this investigation will bring about? To the average man, it's a rotten system that permits of few men to make millions, when 12 to 15 million working people are on the verge of starvation.

It seems as though Congress can do something about this. Why not?

State Federation Committee Favors Independent Party

Dissatisfied With Tactics of Two Major Parties in State, Unanimous in Recommendation for Placing Labor Candidates in Field for State and Municipal Offices—Labor is Tired of Being Made Political Football, Committee Secretary Says in Making Public Announcement.

Providence, R. I., March 10th. —"Labor is tired of being made a political football by the two major political parties in Rhode Island and it is the concensus of opinion among members of your committee that the need of a Labor party is urgent as a means for securing justice, and that we unanimously recommend that action be taken in this respect at the coming semi-annual convention of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, to be held in Providence on April 28-29."

According to William L. Connolly, fourth vice president of the State Federation, and secretary of the committee named at the October convention to consider the advisability of taking means for starting a Labor party in Rhode Island, this will be the sum and substance of the committee's report to the April convention.

In its report made public last week, the committee is especially critical of the attitude of both political parties to the policies of organized Labor, and took means to express its opinion regarding the unfair methods employed by the Democratic administration in Providence, particularly the police.

The committee's plans, which it will recommend to the convention, is to place a full ticket of Labor candidates in the field for State offices at the November elections, and that the plan may be extended to present candidates for various city and town offices.

The proposed recommendation to the convention, as made public, is agreed upon by all members of the committee, these including besides Mr. Connolly, President Myles J. Johnson, and Vice Presidents Albert Iannuccello and Thomas Cahir of the State Federation; John Doherty, business agent for Steamfitters' Local 476, and James Foley, of the Printing Pressmen's Union.

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PORTLAND

CENTRAL LABOR UNION DELEGATES TOLD INCREASED ACTIVITIES ESSENTIAL FOR FUTURE SUCCESS OF LABOR MOVEMENT

President Daggett and Secretary Burgess Outline Organizing Campaign Throughout State and Say Work Must Be Kept Going as a Means for Conserving Interests of Workers Under National Recovery Act.

President Robert E. Daggett and Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, addressed the regular meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union on Wednesday evening, February 21, during which they explained fully in carrying out the work of the State Federation during the past year. They said that, due to the NRA, the advantage of organizing had to be taken care of in order to keep up Maine's share of creating, through organization, better conditions for the workers of our State.

Many of those present felt that, as expressed by Mr. Daggett, probably mistakes had been made, but that the conscientious effort made by these officials had brought excellent results.

Taking into consideration the many setbacks caused by certain groups who, in every way are opposed to Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, and who in a million ways try to discourage the workers from taking the liberties accorded them, the results were conceded to be especially beneficial.

At the meeting held on March 7th, many interesting facts were explained by members of Shoe Workers' Local 656, who had recently held a referendum poll at the plant of the Evangeline Shoe Company on Lowell street, under the personal supervision of Gorton James, Federal Administrator of Compliance, with headquarters at Augusta. Due to the encouraging results of the vote, negotiations are now being carried on between the management and officials of the newly formed union, and according to Organizer Sylvester, the report of a peaceful adjustment is expected at Monday night's meeting, and in which arbitration is asked for.

A misunderstanding developed relative to the Hotel and Restaurant Code, and through the efforts of Secretary McDonald, Administrator James held a meeting for those interested in the Code, at which he explained full details, and it is expected another meeting will be held in the near future to explain these matters to the employes.

Those Unable to Pay Code Wages Should Get Out of Business

Federal Administrator James has pretty "set" ideas concerning hotel and restaurant men who feel that the wages set by the Code are beyond their ability to meet, and in a public statement last Thursday evening, said: "Such a man has no place in a competitive field." He promised the friendly assistance of his office in obtaining modification of codes where hardships are proved reasonably. Mr. James said he was sorry to find in Maine a tendency to sit back and let other persons in other parts of the country write the code provisions, but that it is not too late to allow differentials if particular cases are presented and proved.

He then gave detailed answers to questions asked on the hotel and restaurant code. Further explanations also were given by Manager Howard H. Waldron of the Chamber of Commerce and James S. Mather and Richard L. Petersen of the hotel and restaurant association, the latter two men urging a stronger organization among the restaurant men of the city.

To Discuss Measures Coming Before State Branch at March 21 Meeting

A large attendance is anticipated at the March 21st meeting of the Central Labor Union. Several important matters, including some proposed changes to be considered to be presented at the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, to be held in Augusta in June.

Other matters of importance are scheduled for the March 21st meeting, and delegates representing all affiliated local unions are especially urged to attend, as matters under discussion will directly affect their local unions.

Parking Rules Advocated by C. L. U Greatly Appreciated

Several years ago the Portland Central Labor Union advocated a change in parking rules for the benefit of the public. In February, the ordinance having been passed, was ordered enforced by the City Council, and much success has been obtained through the efforts of City Manager Barlow and Chief of Police Ralph Brooks, who are enforcing the law.

Many letters of support have been received by these officials, and the citizens of Portland are now afforded an opportunity to get to the stores to make their purchases within one hour, while traffic congestion is almost abolished.

Among the letters of appreciation was one from Secretary Smith of Division 714, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

The Central Labor Union is still endeavoring to have some relief from the condition which exists between Portland and Congress streets on Forest avenue, due to the narrowness of this street, which is the main thoroughfare to the New Post Office.

The C. L. U. has asked the City Council to try and have this widened under the CWA, and if this cannot be accomplished parking will have to be restricted on both sides of the street.

Carpenters Mourn Death of Old and Respected Member

It is with much regret we chronicle the death of Jabez Freeman, on February 22, a member of Carpenters' Local 517 for many years and a loyal supporter of the cause. Several times he represented that organization as a delegate to the conventions of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

A large procession followed the remains to their last resting place in the Forest City Cemetery.

Dooley's 25 Years Activties in Democratic Politics Terminated

For the first time in many years, during which he has been prominently identified with local and State Democratic politics, John H. Dooley, who was recently named Collector of Customs for the Port of Maine, will not take part in the affairs of the party at the State election, and it is likely that this will also apply to the State convention, in which he has been regularly a most important factor for many years.

This is made necessary by recent utterances of the President concerning activities of Federal officeholders in political affairs.

Mr. Dooley's appointment as Collector of Customs was greatly appreciated by his many friends in the trade union movement, with whom he had worked as a printer, and done business with since he started business on his own account. His printing office has been known since its inception as the largest and best equipped union label office in the State, and while not active in the organization, his sympathies on behalf of the union labor movement have been such as to endear him to the members of organized Labor.

As a leader in political affairs, he had no peer in the State, and much of the success scored by his party at the last State election can largely be attributed to his ability as a leader and as an executive.

Workers to Figure in Political Field at September Elections

According to Edward P. Lee, president of the Independent Workers' Committee of the Portland Relief Workers' Association will have candidates in the field for State Senators and the House of Representatives at the September elections.

Frank P. Miller, secretary of the committee, it is announced, will be a candidate for the lower House and Mr. Lee will enter the race as a candidate for Senator.

The organization which, it is said, has 1700 members, will circulate petitions to the Maine members of Congress requesting them to favor the Federal Unemployment Insurance bill, should the city Council refuse to give its endorsement to the measure.

Consistent Worker for Cause of Unionism Retires at 66 Years

Orrin H. Randall, who began his employment in 1905 as a motorman with the Portland Street Railway, retired on January 30. He was born in Harrington, Maine, in 1868 and began working in the sarding factories take up the trade of soldierer, and was a member of that craft union in Eastport. He afterwards was connected with the Maine Central Railroad in the freight sheds, and while employed there belonged to the Freight Handlers' Union.

When he applied for a job with the Portland Street Railway, which is now owned and operated by the Cumberland County Power and Light Company, the manager at that time was

ORRIN H. RANDALL

Edward Newman, who questioned Brother Randall very thoroughly as to whether or not he had been affiliated with unions.

After Brother Randall explaining to him that he had belonged to these two former unions, feeling it essential to tell the truth, although he felt that he would not be hired, Mr. Newman sent for him and he went to work on the Cape Division, where he was successful after several attempts in forming a union among the street car workers.

He is one of the charter members of Division 714, A. A. of S. & E. R. E. of A. While he has never held office, he has been consulted many times for his advice and he has always stood staunchly behind the officers at all times, working for the welfare of his Union.

He has a home on Broadway, South Portland, and a camp at Bonney Eagle, which he has just completed. Besides his helpmate, Mrs. Randall, he has one son, Harry, who has a lucrative position in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall many long years of success and happiness in his vacation retirement and we hope to hear some of the story of his adventures since his boyhood.

B. & M. R. R. Plans More Than $7,000,000 in Gen. Improvements

The railroad business in New England is to receive a strong impetus for betterment, insofar as the Boston & Maine is concerned. Plans now potentially completed call for the expenditure of well over $7,000,000 for general improvement of equipment, rolling stock and trackage. Such increased facilities will include very material improvements in passenger car service, both with respect to the number and the interior equipment of the same so as to provide a maximum of comfort and convenience for passengers.

From the labor point of view, the program as at present outlined will provide almost two million man-hours of labor and wage disbursements of over $1,306,000. Most of this large sum will go to the northern New England communities served by the Boston & Maine.

Money to provide for the above extensive plan of operations will be furnished by the Public Works Administration. The loans will be secured by collateral, and four per cent is the interest rate agreed upon. New England is intensely interested in good railroad facilities and in the proper upkeep of the B. & M., whose securities were once amongst the most sought-after in the general investment market.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED! LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT; THAT TELLS THE STORY!

CIVIL WORKS SERVICE MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR UNIONS TO SECURE EXPERTS TO CONDUCT STUDY CLASSES

Offers Opportunity for Securing Valuable Information in The Interpretation of NRA Codes; Helping in the Preparation of Data for Use in Wage Negotiations; How to Report Code Violations, and Other Important Matters.

Federal Emergency Relief funds have been allocated to the States for the employment of unemployed professionals (teachers, lawyers, engineers, economists) in a program of workers' study classes.

Under this arrangement any union or union members wishing to study a problem relating their interests may apply to Civil Works Service (CWS) for an instructor qualified to give them expert assistance.

Unions in a number of cities are already taking advantage of this opportunity. In Bangor, Pa., the County Emergency Council has passed a project for study groups and three instructors were appointed; the advisory council responsible for the studies to include all organized labor in Bangor.

Unions in Connecticut are asking for teachers to travel from town to town and hold classes in history of the labor movement, parliamentary procedure, public speaking and English. In Camden, N. J., several unions have held classes for eight weeks in trade union organization and are seeking help from CWS to carry on their activities. Chicago asks classes for union members and other to study the cause of their present problems and how to better their conditions.

Many Opportunities Open

The CWS program opens many other opportunities. Trade union executives are confronted today by such questions as these: 1. How to secure information for wage conferences, dividends and profits, financial condition of the firms employing their members, how to keep and compile records of earnings of their members, employment and hours worked for use in negotiations. An unemployed engineer or economist can be engaged under CWS to direct groups of men in any industry. 2. How to report code violations, to secure and present legal evidence on discriminations against union members in violation of Section 7 (a) of NRA; how code provisions may be reopened. An unemployed lawyer could help. 3. Union members want to know and understand the code provisions under which they work. An instructor could help them.

Funds for Other Studies

Also, the CWS funds are available for such other studies as problems under NRA, current events, economics, English, science, art, and for recreation programs.

Any union or union members interested should write to Miss Hilda W. Smith, National Director, with CWS Emergency Relief Headquarters, New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. In your letter state the matter you wish to study. If you know anyone who is unemployed and would be particularly qualified to assist you in this study, give his name with your request.

Providence C. F. U. President is Field Adjuster for NRA

JOSEPH T. CAHIR

Announcement was made during the week regarding the appointment of Joseph T. Cahir of Providence, by Leroy King, State NRA director, as field adjuster to serve under Mr. Metcalf Walling, State Compliance director.

Mr. Cahir, who is a vice president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, is also president of the Providence Central Federated Union, and president of Providence Building Trades Council, Division 618. He has been especially active in the organization movement throughout the State and his appointment to this new position is received with much satisfaction by his hosts of friends in the Labor movement.

Mr. Cahir was named by Governor Theodore F. Green as State Deputy Labor Commissioner of Rhode Island last month, but was not confirmed by the Republican Senate, which voted to retain the services of the present incumbent.

$10.25 WEEKLY MINIMUM FOR SERVICE EMPLOYES IN LOCAL RESTAURANTS, WITH PRIVILEGE OF RETAINING ALL TIPS

Non-Service Employes to Receive $13.50 a Week—Basic Work Week of 54 Hours for Male and 48 for Female Employes—Charge for Meals to Be $3 a Week—Laundry Code Places Industry on 40-Hour Week Basis.

Two Codes of Fair Competition approved by the President on February 16 for the restaurant and laundry industries— are expected to add more than 250 millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of workers to the nation's payrolls.

The Code for the Restaurant Industry, which became effective last Monday, establishes a basic six-day work week of not to exceed 54 hours for male employes and 48 hours for female employes, with provision that in cases where full-time work week for any particular class on June 16, 1933, was less than the new maximum the hours may not be increased and that the full-time weekly wage of the class on June 16, 1933, shall be maintained.

One of several conditions in the President's Executive Order, approving the Code, reads as follows:

"That the regular full-time work week of any class of employes immediately prior to the date of this order shall not be increased, irrespective of the regular full-time work week of such class of employes on June 16, 1933; and that under no circumstances whatsoever shall any female employe be permitted to work in excess of 48 hours in any one week except as provided in Article V, Section 5 of said Code."

Section 5 of Article V of the Code is the section exempting maintenance employes and executives under prescribed conditions.

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Under the Code, the number of maintenance employes and executives exempted may not exceed one worker for every five in restaurants composed of the restaurant and laundry industries—30 and 250 respectively—but establishments the exemptions may not exceed one in five workers for the 29 employes and one for every eight workers above 250.

Basic minimum wages subject to review within 90 days by the Administrative Agency under the Code, are established for service and non-service employes, excluding curb employes, as follows:

In cities of over 500,000 population, for non-service employes, $15; for service employes, $10.50;

In cities of 250,000 to 500,000, for non-service employes, $14.00; for service employes, $10.00.

In cities of 100,000 to 250,000, for non-service employes, $13.50; for service employes, $10.25.

In cities of 10,000 to 25,000, for non-service employes, $12.75; for service employes, $10.00;

Less than 10,000, for non-service employes, $12.00; for service employes, $9.50.

The code requires conspicuous posting of maximum hours and minimum wage provisions in all restaurants within six days after the code becomes effective.

Meals may be included as part of wages only by mutual agreement between employer and employe and deductions for meals are limited to $3 a week. Lodgings may not be deducted without prior approval of the Code Authority and in cases of established custom and such deductions are limited to $2.50 weekly. Deductions for the payment of uniforms are limited to a maximum of $5 per uniform except in cases where male employes may be required to pay a maximum of $20 for a uniform of standard design unable in performing the same work for other employers in the same city or place. No tips or gratuities may be retained by employes who, under a Code provision strictly prohibiting deductions from wages other than those for meals, lodgings and payment for uniforms, do not have to disclose to their employers the amounts received.

It is estimated that the restaurant industry comprises at least 450,000 units, now employing nearly 1,500,000 persons and with annual payrolls of nearly $1,500,000,000.

"The work hours," declared General Johnson in his letter transmitting the Code to the President, "may not be entirely satisfactory from a purely social standpoint, but they represent a very substantial reduction from the hours which prevailed in the industry and will result in an estimated employment of between 125,000 and 150,000 in the industry above the number employed on June 16, 1933. The Code

Report A. & P. Sales For Feb. as 5 Per Cent Over January

Business improvement is evident with the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, it was stated at their quarterly conference, recently held in Portland. The meeting was attended by the various company superintendents of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

A. T. Dickinson, of Portland, vice president of the New England division, and having general supervision over the three States above mentioned, declared that the January sales were five per cent greater than for the corresponding month of 1933. The business outlook for the next quarter is also very promising, was Mr. Dickinson's belief.

Speakers included various officials from Augusta, Concord, N. H., and Vermont. Guests from Boston and other cities were present. The upward trend in the grocery retail trade is indicative of industrial betterment and increasing purchasing power.

ARBITRATION AWARD TO PORTLAND, ORE., STREET CAR MEN RAISES WAGES AND PROTECTS SIX-HOUR DAY

Portland, Ore., Mar. 10 (AFL).—An other victory for organized labor in Portland was achieved in the decision of the Arbitration Board which heard the wage controversy between the local Street Railway Men's Union and the Portland Traction Company. The board recommended that the six-hour day be retained and that the wage rate be increased to 72 cents per hour, which brings the hourly scale up to that paid in 1930.

Federal Conciliators Intervene

When the controversy first arose, the union asked 84 cents an hour and the retention of the six-hour day. The company refused to grant either of the demands and declined to arbitrate the controversy. The belligerent action of the company caused considerable discontent in the union, but its members declined to strike by a vote of 214 to 221.

Union officials then requested the intervention of the Conciliation Division of the United States Department of Labor at Washington, which sent E. P. Marsh here to adjust the matter. Under his influence the company and the union reached an agreement to submit the controversy to arbitration. The hearing consumed three weeks' time. The Arbitration Board granted a wage increase to 72 cents and declared that the six-hour day should be retained.

Compliance Board Supports Six-Hour Day

An interesting incident in the arbitration proceedings occurred in connection with the hours the company worked under the NRA. Frank Messenger, local representative of the District Compliance Board of the NRA, inquired from the authorities in Washington as to whether the street car company would be permitted under the code to increase the hours of work from six to eight per day. The reply from Washington said:

"Code provides the hours for trainmen shall not be increased if at present they are working a reasonable number of hours. Believes that 8 hours per week is reasonable in this particular case and therefore hours of trainmen can not be increased above this amount."

Frank T. Griffith, president of the Traction Company, has in the past repeatedly said that he would never use strikebreakers and would deal with his employes as organized workers. Both the company and the union have always abided by decisions of arbitration boards, and it is assumed the present case will be no exception.

Providence Labor Board Grants Wage Increase

Providence, R. I., March 10 (AFL).—Following the lead of Portland, Ore., the Providence Labor Board has granted an increase in wages to 3,000 employes in the laundry industry. The board ordered that the minimum wage be increased from 30 cents an hour to 32½ cents an hour, an increase of 8 per cent.

The board also ordered that the 40-hour week be established in the industry, with time and a half for overtime. The board's decision affects 30 laundries in this section.

Officials of the Providence Laundry Owners' Association declared that the increase would add $150,000 to the annual payroll of the industry.

The board's decision was made after a hearing at which Mrs. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Governor Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island were present.

Governor Green declared that the board's decision was a step toward the restoration of prosperity.

"The Providence Labor Board has done a splendid piece of work," he said. "It has shown that it is possible to raise wages and shorten hours without increasing prices. The board's decision is a step toward the restoration of prosperity."

Mrs. Perkins declared that the decision was a "splendid piece of work" and that it would be followed by other boards throughout the country.

Laundry Code Provides 40-Hour Week With 27½-Cent Minimum Wage in Laundries

The laundry trade code, which has approximately 300,000 wage earners, reduces the hours of the general run of these workers from 48 to 40 per week. The present payroll of the industry is in excess of $150,000,000. Code operations will increase the payroll of the trade generally by approximately 25 per cent.

Office employes under the code are to be paid minimum wages ranging from $14 to $25 per week, according to the population of the community in which they work.

Minimum wages established for plant employes in Group A, which includes the New England States, are 30 cents an hour in cities of more than 600,000; 27½ cents an hour in cities from 100,000 to 600,000; and 25 cents an hour in cities under 100,000.

General Johnson said in his letter to the President:

"It is not contended that the 14-cent minimum rate represents a satisfactory level. Its application has, however, resulted in an increase in operating payroll of 47 per cent in plants affected. Inasmuch as practically all the laundries in this section (South) were operating at losses even prior to these payroll increases, it was not felt that any higher rate was at present believed that the effects of a general upturn in business combined with the application of the provisions regulating trade practices in this code may so improve the position of the laundries as to enable them to pay rates more nearly commensurate with those which have been approved for other industries."

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

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We've taken another step in our plans for making a good store still better! Practically every department on our second floor is in a new location—bright, interesting, a-glow with new merchandise—utterly re-juvenated in fact. Yet with all this newness, we have not deviated from our policy of offering the very utmost in style, quality and value for every dollar you spend. You can shop here to real advantage for the newest fashions, and for quality merchandise every day in the year. You are cordially invited to come in and inspect this wonderful new floor. We know of no other floor quite like it in all Northern New England!

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CRAB MEAT fancy, selected Alaska crab meat 2 No. ½ cans 43c
MAYONNAISE ENCORE completes your salad 8 oz jar 14c

BUTTER Highest Quality Creamery TUB or PRINT 2 Lbs. 55c
Sliced BACON Sugar Cured Rindless Lb. 19c

Friend's Beans 2 cans 25c
Crisco 1 pound can 19c
Macaroni ELBOW MACARONI, SPAGHETTI OR NOODS — ENCORE 4 packages 25c
Bensdorp's Cocoa can 25c
Cheese White or Colored — "Aged" pound 19c
Pillsbury's Cake Flour package 25c
Soda Crackers N.B.C. 2 pound package 29c 1 pound package 15c

Mushroom, Vegetable, Beef Broth and Gumbo Creole
HEINZ SOUPS Assorted 2 cans 25c
HEINZ KETCHUP 2 large bottles 35c
HEINZ SPAGHETTI 3 cans 25c
HEINZ TOMATO SOUP can 9c
HEINZ CUCUMBER PICKLES jar 25c

Grandmother's White Bread 9½c 20 ounce loaf 8c

Domestic Sardines can 7c
Shrimp Fancy Gulf can 13c
Rajah Salad Dressing 8 oz jar 9c
Brano Cleans and Opens drains can 22c
A & P Peas Tiny sifted can 23c
Fleischmann's Yeast cake 3c
Wheatena package 23c
SOS Scouring Pads 2 pkgs 25c
Force Toasted whole wheat flakes 2 packages 25c
Seminole Toilet Tissue Snow-white Cotton-soft 3 1000 sheet rolls 23c

H-O Oats package 11c
Five-Cent Candy Bars 3 for 10c
Evap. Milk White House 3 tall 17c
Crispo Fig Bars pound 10c
Ginger Snaps pound 10c
Wheat Bread big 20 oz loaf pound 7c
Bokar Coffee pound 25c
Red Circle Coffee pound package 23c
Eight O'Clock Coffee pound pkg 21c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Iceberg Lettuce 2 heads 13c
New Cabbage 6 lbs. 25c
Oranges, navels MEDIUM SIZE DOZEN 25c LARGE SIZE DOZEN 33c

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You take no chances on Quality when you buy meats at an A & P Market. Every piece of beef is U. S. Government inspected at its source and again at our meat plant. You are sure of highest quality beef at all times. Try a cut of our meats today and if not entirely satisfied, your money will be cheerfully refunded. A liberal guarantee—yes! But we buy only the best and there can be no doubt as to quality.

Prices apply to Portland and vicinity.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

WATERVILLE

EXTREME COLD HAS LITTLE EFFECT IN RETARDING EFFORTS OF CRUSADERS WHO CARRY MESSAGE OF UNIONISM TO WORKERS

Activities of State Federation Officials During Month Besides Resulting in Starting New Local Unions Brought Encouragement and Inspiration to Carry On to the Newly Organized—Meetings Throughout District Are Largely Attended and Program Outlined for Future Activities.

Snow, sleet, rain, slush and the extreme cold during the past month took little or no effect on the activities of the State Federation's "flying wedge," whichsince the NRA became a factor in the lives of working people, has been undaunted in its efforts to organize working people into trade unions.

There were times during the past two months when this group of crusaders experienced extremely difficult "going," but the "call to arms" of such importance that the elements — while severe—did not alter the purpose of carrying the message of trade unionism to those who felt that their salvation rested to a great extent in the formation of trade organizations.

"Notwithstanding the hardships that confronted the Federation's 'flying wedge,'" writes Mrs. Robert E. Daggett, wife of the State Federation's president, who accompanied them on trips covering a goodly portion of central Maine during the month, "there was no interruption in the work outlined, and started so auspiciously by Organizers Fenton of the A. F. of L. and Rivierre of the United Textile Workers, last month, and the results were most satisfactory."

300 Attend Sanford Meeting

Principal among the activities during the past month, and which gave officials of the State Federation much satisfaction, was the enthusiasm manifested at a meeting of the Sanford Woolen Mill workers on February 22d, at which were present more than 300 workers.

The meeting was called to order by President Robert E. Daggett of the Maine State Federation of Labor, who explained the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively in the matter of wages and working conditions through delegates of their own choosing, and the success already achieved throughout the Nation by working people who had taken advantage of Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act to better their conditions.

Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Federation explained the advantages of being organized into a trade union and the benefits to be derived from affiliation with the State Federation which, he said, besides being active in organizing work, devotes a great portion of its energies toward the enactment of legislation beneficial to working people. Mr. Burgess referred to the success scored in the last Legislature, which the State Federation succeeded in having nine out of 12 measures which it had sponsored, enacted into law.

Vice President Frank C. MacDonald of Portland, in charge of the First District, was also present and gave an account of the activities in his district, where he said exceptional enthusiasm is displayed by workers in all crafts to become organized.

Mrs. Daggett, addressing herself to the women present, called attention to the "New Deal," which has thus far proven a great boon through the establishment of minimum wages and shorter hours of labor. She also explained details in the formation of a local, this applying to dues and regular routine.

More Coming In at March 17th Meeting

A goodly portion of the 300 present signed-applications and all other signified their intention of becoming members at the next meeting, to be held next Saturday, Mar. 17, when it is expected the charter will have been received from the United Textile Workers of America.

To all appearances, judging from the enthusiasm manifested, and expressions of satisfaction of workers who sponsored the meeting, this new local union, when formed, will prove a strong factor in the big drive to improve conditions and for stabilizing the future of an industry which, as the result of cut-throat competition prior to establishment of the NRA, had deteriorated to such an extent as to greatly endanger its existence.

Drive Started by Dexterites for More Members

On Sunday, February 18th, officials of the State Federation attended a meeting of Dexter Local 2016. The meeting was largely attended and several new members were initiated. A committee was named to make a special drive to get new members.

Ora White, vice president of the local, presided in the absence of President Perreault, who was reported ill.

Supper Precedes Regular Meeting of Local 1752

Oakland Local No. 1752, United Textile Workers of America, held their regular meeting on March 8 in the Legion Home. The meeting was preceded by a supper served at 6.30 by a committee from the auxiliary to the Harry D. Soper Post, American Legion, consisting of Mrs. Esther Gagner, Mrs. Laura Macauley, Mrs. Martha Pooler, Mrs. Edith Bunker and Mrs. Hazel Monahan. Earl Sawtelle presided as toastmaster.

The program of entertainment consisted of singing two verses of "America"; a vocal solo with encore by Mrs. Ethel Publicover; reading by Mabel Wheeler, and remarks by members and visitors after which the guests departed and the regular meeting of the Union was held.

Local 1778 Settles Difficulty and Affiliates with Augusta C. L. U.

The Labor difficulties which Local 1778, of the Textile Workers recently experienced have been settled to some degree of satisfaction for the workers, and they are making fine progress in taking in new members.

President Grew and his loyal workers are fully convinced that it is up to them to bring these workers into line, and they are doing it.

The meeting held on Sunday, March 11th, was largely attended, and much interest was manifested in the committee's report concerning settlement of the difficulty. Local 1778 has become an affiliate to the Augusta Central Labor Union, and needless to say, the officers of that organization are doing everything possible to assist Local 1778 in its efforts to build up a 100 per cent organization.

Wyandottes Hold Successful Supper and Dance

Wyandotte Woolen Local 1802 held a very successful supper and dance at Elks' Hall last Saturday evening. About three hundred attended, and all reported a very nice time.

Music was furnished by Rancourt's Orchestra and the committee in charge was ably assisted by brother members and their wives.

Vassalboro Local 1249 Now 100 Per Cent Organization

Vassalboro Woolen Mill Local 1249 has now affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. Last Fall, when Local 1249 was revived, some of the members most interested, included among these being Brother Arthur Vince, who so loyally guarded 1249's charter, books and money, asked that some one from the State Branch come there to get them started again.

They said: "We know you are very busy; but we just want you to start us off." Two calls were made and the second resulted in re-placing the charter and in the election of permanent officers.

Since then, Brothers Rivierre and Daggett attended a meeting, and Local 1249 is now a 100 per cent organization. This only goes to show what can be done by the workers when they are determined to succeed and feel certain there is success for every local, if the members cooperate to make it such.

We are proud of the members of Local 1249. They are responsible for their success and they stand on their own merit as a credit not only to themselves as an organization, but to the town in which they live.

May we take this opportunity to say to members of Local 1249, "Your success is our success, and should inspire every other local in the State to make their organization a banner one, also.

A Square Deal Promised by the State Advisory Board

A very satisfactory meeting was held in Augusta last week of the State Advisory Board. In speaking of the meeting, President Daggett of the Maine State Federation of Labor, said he was pleased with the attitude of Chairman Murry, who promised a fair deal to all. All Labor has ever asked was a simply a fair deal, and he is further more heartening to know that the Advisory Board is going to deal fairly for the worker as well as the employer.

Mr. Daggett's appointment to the State Advisory Board is a transfer from the Recovery Board, which is regarded by the new Board, and the appointments were made directly by the President.

Staples Endorsed by Federation Officials

David R. Staples of Waterville, has the endorsement of Mr. Daggett, president of the State Federation of Labor, for the office of State Manager for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. F. Harold Dubord.

"In our dealings with Mr. Stayles as legislative agent for the Brotherhood of Engineers at Augusta," Mr. Daggett says, "we are convinced he is of the right type of man for the position, and has the ability to fill the office in a satisfactory manner, and that he has the knowledge of and sympathy for the conditions of the class of people who are to be most benefited by this humane act of the President."

Election Echoes

The many friends of Frank Paquette, who was re-elected a Democratic Councilman on March 5th, are greatly pleased over his success.

Mr. Paquette is president of Local 1916, and his tireless efforts were largely responsible for making Local 1916 a successful organization.

We take this opportunity to wish Brother Paquette success in the exercise of his duties as one of Waterville's city fathers during the coming year.

L. Eugene Thayer, Democrat, became the first mayoralty candidate ever to sweep every ward in the city in the March 5 election when he defeated as follows; first, Helen Elsworth; second, Mrs. Rush; third, Helen Remillard; fourth, Charles Thomas.

Painters' Local 952 to Open Charter for Acceptance of Former Members

Vice President Joseph L. Arbic of the Maine State Federation of Labor for the second district, has just been informed by President Driscoll of Painters' Local 952 that it shall endeavor to carry on in the interests of Waterville and its citizens."

This is no time for petty squabbling over little and insignificant matters. This is no time to permit dissention to creep into your local union or into such central bodies as your local union may be affiliated with. What is needed now is the most united front labor has ever presented. The only way to attain such a front is for the rank and file of the members to go to bat and become so intensely and earnestly active that the enemies of Organized Labor will be stopped in the attacks they are planning and already making.

SOUTHERN CITIES BID FOR NORTHERN FACTORIES, HOLDING OUT LURE OF LOW PAY AND "COMPANY UNIONS"

Holding out lower wage differentials and "freedom from unions, intimidation" as inducements, various chambers of commerce in Southern States are actively bidding for the removal of factories to Southern cities from Northern and Eastern States, or at least for establishment of branch plants in the South, reports received by the Complaint Division of NRA conference show.

Meantime promotion of 'company unions" is assuming the proportions of great civic movements in some Southern cities, with a united front against formation of independent unions, especially those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Former Congressman L. H. Rainey, of Gadsden, Ala., speaking at a NRA public meeting preliminary to the conference of code authorities in Washington, described some of the conditions attending unionization efforts in the South. He said his city "is rife with code violations," and added: "The Gulf State Steel Company is threatening their men with discharge if they join a union and telling those who already belong that they may return to their jobs as soon as they have severed their connections with the union. Another complaint there," he said, "is paying both their skilled and unskilled labor 20 cents per hour, whereas the absolute minimum prescribed by their code is 32½ cents per hour."

Complaints, according to Rainey, have been handed over to the Chamber of Commerce for settlement, but that brings no relief as the members of the Chamber are all tied up with the city's business interests, he said, and cannot be expected to return a fair verdict.

"They work on a principle of 'You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours'," said Rainey. "And there is only one hope. Send us disinterested parties to settle the differences and enforce the codes or, mark my words, gentlemen, we will have strikes by June, with the possibility of trouble, bloodshed and destruction of property which such disturbances so often bring in their train."

1933 Wool Imports Biggest on Record Here Since 1929

According to the Washington bureau of the New York Daily News-Record, figures compiled in the Commerce Department's textile division, during 1933 reached the highest volume recorded since 1929.

Total receipts in 1933 amounted to 174,287,000 pounds, compared with 277,214,000 pounds in 1929. Imports during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 were, respectively, 162,413,000; 94,830,000 pounds and 56,310,000 pounds.

The great bulk of the 1933 wool imports, consisted of carpet wool, little if any of which is produced in the United States. Combing wool accounted for 29,462,000 pounds and clothing wool for 1,363,000 pounds.

Imports under the classification "hair of the Angora goat, cashmere, goat, and other like animals" totaled 4,640,000 pounds, the largest importation since 1924, when receipts amounted to 10,814,000 pounds.

Statistics of wool and similar animal hair held in United States bonded custom warehouses at the end of November last, the latest available, show that 46,000,000 pounds of wool were under 60 million pounds, while mohair and similar animal hair amounted to 3,676,000 pounds.

Women Protest Sex Differentials in Code Wages

The national organizations of women have filed complaint with NRA Administrator Hugh S. Johnson against the sex differentials in wage rates,

ELISABETH CHRISTMAN

which they say appear in 25 per cent of the NRA codes thus far adopted. The organizations are: National Women's Trade Union League, American Federation of Teachers, American Nurses' Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Consumers' League, National Education Association, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters.

The principle of 'equal pay' for equal work is violated in these 91 codes in three different ways, according to Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League of America. In 71 codes the sex differentials are straightout. Miss Christman says. The code, in so many words, calls for so much per hour or per piece for male employees, and a lower rate for female employees.

The commonest minimum rates are 32 to 40 cents for men and 30 to 35 cents for women—but sometimes the women's rate runs still lower. In some codes there is even a series of rates for different operations, with a sex differential all down the line, even on piece work. An outright sex differential appears in the codes for such occupations as women-employing industries as women's coats and suits, and boots and shoes.

In 14 other codes, says Miss Christman, the differential is less obvious but none the less real. These 14 codes provide that workers who on July 15, 1929, were receiving less than the code minimum may be paid sub-minimum rates now. This kind of provision hits most of the women in the industries covered in those 14 codes—canning machinery, for instance, glassware, and rubber tires.

LEWISTON

Lewiston Carpenters Start Big Campaign to Swell Membership

Members of Carpenters' Local No. 407 are not going to lay down and "take it on the chin," according to President E. A. Hodgdon, who has called a meeting of local for more than 70 years. On various occasions, he has been ready to throw his hat into the ring at a moment's notice to defend the rights of the Labor movement.

The membership is justly proud of their venerable president and have pledged their support to the 1934 organizing campaign, which he has started with the slogan: "Every Member Get a Member." The campaign starts with a big open meeting on March 14 in Union Hall-and President Hodgdon has named Brothers C. H. Merrow, W. W. Babb and Joseph A. Elie as a committee to be responsible for the entertainment and speakers. Every member is invited to attend and all Carpenters through the press.

President Robert E. Daggett of the Maine State Federation of Labor has promised to be on deck to fire the starting gun.

One of the principal reasons that this Local Union is holding its membership and standing the strain so nobly is through the untiring efforts and 100 per cent perfect accounting of the duties of office of the Financial Secretary, who for seven years has not missed a single meeting. The membership is very proud of Brother Libby.

March 7th Whist Party Given by Auxiliary Proves a Real Affair

The regular meeting of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 48, which was to be followed by a whist party on February 15th, had to be called off on account of the snow-storm, and what a storm—but it was more than made up for on March 7th with a well-attended meeting and whist party.

Sister Effie Babb, conductor and chairman of the whist party committee, was back at her post after being laid up for several weeks with a badly strained back, caused by falling down a flight of cellar stairs.

The whist prizes were awarded as follows; first, Helen Elsworth; second, Mrs. Rush; third, Helen Remillard; fourth, Charles Thomas.

BUCKSPORT

PAPER MILL WORKERS HOLD TWO NIGHT PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT TO COMMEMORATE SIGNING OF AGREEMENT

Locals 88 and 261 Join in Festivities With Officials of the Maine Seaboard Paper Company as Guests—Local 88 Organized Last April; Now Has 233 Members.

Secretary Stephen A. Barry of Penobscot Bay Local 88, of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, writes concerning the enthusiasm prevailing among the 233 members who formed the local less than a year ago, and refers in particular to the celebration recently held to commemorate the signing of a working agreement with the Maine Seaboard Paper Company, which recognized the new local and signed the agreement on December 12.

Secretary Barry's letter concerning the incident follows:

"Local 88 was organized April 28, 1933, by Vice President Sullivan and Taylor of the International Union of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. Soon after the paper code went into effect the Maine Seaboard Paper Co. recognized our union, on December 12, 1933. The membership to date is 233.

"To celebrate the Union Agreement, both Locals 88 and 261 staged two nights of gala entertainment, and the Company officials were invited to attend. The first evening was spent in dancing, and a fine buffet lunch was served.

"On the second evening a smoker was held. Entertainment was furnished for both evenings by a Bangor dancing school."

Officers of Penobscot Bay Local 88 are as follows:

President, Arthur Cook; vice president, Charles Owens; recording secretary, Leo Ashey; corresponding secretary, Stephen A. Barry; financial secretary, George England; treasurer, Frank Goodin; inside guard, Arthur Mercer; outside guard, Everett Eaton.

Trustees and auditors, M. E. Beaup, Clyde Stacy, and F. R. Smith.

Meetings are held on Tuesday evenings at 7:30, in Union Hall.

MONTREAL MINIMUM WAGE BOARD WOULD RAISE FINES TO $500 ON BOSSES WHO VIOLATE WOMEN'S WAGE STATUTE

Montreal, Can., Mar. 19 (AFL).—Persistent violation of the Women's Minimum Wage Law for the Province of Quebec should be penalized by heavier fines than are now possible, according to a statement made by Judge Marin in denouncing as morally subversive the actions of employers who continually violate the law.

Judge Marin's remarks were made after the Mayflower Dress Company had been found guilty of underpaying 16 women employes by $2.97 weekly and the Royal Silk Mills had been convicted of failing to furnish information regarding wages paid 13 girl employes to the Minimum Wage Board. Both odnerers were fined the maximum, $50 and costs, at present allowed by the law.

This wholesale condemnation of the low wage employers was approved by Lucien Rodier, attorney for the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Board. He said that the prevalence of convictions like those referred to by Judge Marin made it necessary to take steps "to increase the fine to a reasonable amount." He explained that at present many employers who are underpaying women workers several hundred dollars yearly do not mind appearing before the court once or twice a year and paying a $50 fine.

"What we are trying to do," Mr. Rodier told the court, "is to increase the fine to that of the Ontario Board. If this were done, first offenders would be liable to a fine of from $200 to $500 plus costs, and if they appeared before the court a second time they would be liable to both a $200 to $500 fine as well as a two-month jail sentence."

Jobs Must be Made for More Than Ten Million Workers

Average 40-Hour Week Prescribed in NRA Codes Leaves That Number Permanently Unemployed, A. F. of L. President Told House Labor Committee at Hearing—Automobile Code Alone Caused Loss of 91,000 Jobs When Work Week Was Increased From 35 to 40 Hours.

Immediate enactment of a Federal law making the 30-hour week mandatory in all codes of fair competition established under the National Industrial Recovery Act was urged by Chairman Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his testimony before the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives in favor of the 30-hour week bill sponsored by Representative Connery of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Green stressed the continued and persistent existence of over ten and one-half million working men and women in the army of the permanently jobless and the failure of the long work week in most of the codes to adequately remedy the distressing situation as abundant evidence warranting Congress to exercise to the limit its power under the Constitution to provide for the general welfare by imposing on all those who own and control industry the legal responsibility of reducing the hours of labor so as to take the jobless millions from the breadlines and the garbage cans of charity and restore to them their inherent right to earn a living for themselves and their families.

Asks Compulsory Hours Law

Asked by Chairman Connery whether he preferred to have Congress enact a law expressing its belief that the 30-hour week should be applied and leaving the application to the President or the Recovery Administration, or a clear law making the 30-hour week mandatory by act of Congress after a reasonable preparatory period, Mr. Green replied that the discretionary shorter work week authorized by the Recovery Act had not worked satisfactorily as a remedy for unemployment, only 15 out of 234 codes approved up to January 29 having provided for less than the 40-hour week.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that Congress should exercise its authority in this matter. The House Labor Committee should report the bill and Congress should promptly pass it."

Cites Automobile Code as Example

Stressing the importance of making the 30-hour week mandatory by law, Mr. Green used the automobile industry code to illustrate the necessity of code hours to meet the problem of jobs for over ten million unemployed. He said:

"There is perhaps no better illustration of the need of a drastic reduction in hours of work than that afforded by the automobile manufacturing industry.

"In December, 1933, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the automobile industry was working an average of 30.4 hours per week; yet on January 8, 1934, the average weekly hours of work for the period from January 8 to 31, 1934, were increased to 40 hours per week. This increase in hours of work per week, with no increase in the number of employees, resulted in the loss of 91,000 jobs in the automobile industry.

"Nothing less than the 30-hour week, therefore, can be considered as in any way meeting the emergency which exists not only in the automobile industry but in almost every other industry as well."

Millinocket

Pulp and Sulphite Workers Send Delegates to Wage Conference

President Otis Poung and James Farquhar of Pulp and Sulphite Workers' Local 12, are in Montreal in attendance at a conference at which wages and other conditions affecting paper mill workers are being discussed. Messrs. Pound and Farquhar were elected as delegates to attend this conference at the last meeting of Local 12, and will submit their report at the next meeting.

Much interest is manifested in the coming report, as included among those present at the conference are delegates from local unions in New York State, New Hampshire, Vermont and others from Western newsprint centers in States near the Canadian border.

Besides the wage question, the conference is discussing the general state of trade, the present tariff as this affects the newsprint industry, as well as the hurtful foreign competition which seriously affects the domestic industry.

In his correspondence concerning the newsprint industry as it affects Millinocket, Secretary Evans says the present prices at which they are compelled to sell newsprint to meet foreign competition is hitting local manufacturers quite hard, and that this condition reflects itself on the employes who, due to this and low-water conditions are caused much lost time.

Mr. Evans adds that there was some rain and a soft spell during the past week, which he thinks may prove helpful in furnishing sufficient water to resume operations.

Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, Secretary Evans reports a profit of $105 was made on the President's Birthday Ball, which has been turned over to the general committee.

BANGOR

Mass Meeting Planned Prior to Starting of Organizing Campaign

The regular monthly meeting of the Hancor Central Labor Union was held March 8th at 8 P. M., Hall, with President Walter M. Cox presiding. The attendance was very good, giving evidence that all are anxious to start the organizing campaign this Spring.

Plans are progressing nicely for a big mass meeting here in the near future and delegates were instructed to create enthusiasm in their respective locals to make it a big success.

Many representatives of various organizations have already promised to be present and help us in organization work.

We are also working for a Building Trades Council, and the progress made thus far is very encouraging.

The President's Birthday Ball was a big success and under the chairmanship of Fred Marston and his able committee the sum of $560 was sent to headquarters for this worthy cause.

Our next meeting will be on Sunday, March 18th.

J. M. Barnes, Socialist Party Pioneer and Veteran Unionist, Dies

Washington, D. C., Mar. 16 (AFL).—J. Mahlon Barnes, veteran labor unionist and Socialist, died from a paralytic stroke here last week, at the age of 68.

Mr. Barnes was a member of the old Knights of Labor. A cigar maker by trade, he joined the International Cigar Makers Union in early life. He was secretary of the Philadelphia local of that organization and one of its organizers for many years, and international delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor at every session from its organization until 1922.

In 1901 he joined with Eugene V. Debs, Victor Berger, Morris Hillquit and others to form the Socialist Party. He managed Debs' campaign for president in 1912, when Debs was the Socialist candidate for President, and he promoted the "Red Special" which took Debs on a speaking trip from coast to coast. He was also campaign manager for the Socialist party in 1912.

Mr. Barnes came to Washington three years ago to be associated with his brother-in-law, Judson King, in the work of the National Popular Government League.

Eleven States Pass Laws to Supplement Application of NRA

The States of the Union are putting their selves in close step with the Federal Government through enactment of State Recovery statutes to supplement and strengthen the application of the National Industrial Recovery Act, according to a communication received by the Massachusetts State Recovery Board. "Colorado enactment of a bill designed to fit in thoroughly with NIRA," it states, "marks the eleventh State to pass cooperative legislation."

"The measure just passed in Colorado has come to be known as the uniform recovery act, the model State law to promote national as well as local recovery. Such a bill has just passed the West Virginia House and is pending in the Senate. Early favorable action is also expected in the Iowa and Mississippi Legislatures, now in session. In Massachusetts, the Legislature may supplant a State recovery law already enacted by passing the uniform act.

"To insure, the legal division of NRA has expressed the opinion that the uniform recovery act is the most desirable form of State legislation, from the standpoint of the best interests of both the States and the Nation. In the belief that it will make for more effective cooperation."

The Massachusetts State Recovery Board has a petition for the adoption of a measure similar to the uniform law now pending before the Legislature.

Harrington Refers to Shoe Importations as Menace to Industry

Daniel A. Harrington, label agent for the Boot & Shoe Workers' International Union, who is making the rounds of local unions in the New England district at present, strongly impresses his hearers with the importance of advocating an increase in the tariff on the purchase of shoes made in this country.

"The importation of shoes into this country," Mr. Harrington said, "is a menace to the American industry and unless working people can be made to strongly realize the situation, danger exists that the industry will suffer tremendous losses, with many thousands of shoe workers thrown out of employment."

Mr. Harrington explained the recent trouble in Brockton factories, and others in that section of the State, which caused the loss of concerns that had been manufacturing union stamp shoes for many years, during which period organization had felt-the loss tremendously, gains made in various parts of the country during the last year or two organization had felt the need of a change within a short time.

"In the meantime," he advises, "working people should abstain from buying foreign-made shoes."

January to September, 1933, were extended to forty.

"In January, 1934, according to reports received by the United States Reemployment offices, there were 91,419 men registered still looking for jobs, who had been released with shoe experience in automobile factories.

**"It becomes apparent, then, that even the 30-hour week is not going to solve the problem of unemployment in all industries. Undoubtedly many persons formerly attached to the automobile industry will have to be found to be absorbed into other industries, through a general shortening of the work week. In fact, when the Labor Statistics estimates further, that the automobile production of 1933 could have been doubled on a work-week of 29 hours, the average annual number of wage earners employed in the industry in 1929 were again employed.

"Nothing less than the 30-hour week, therefore, can be considered as in any way meeting the emergency which exists not only in the automobile industry but in almost every other industry as well."

S. D. Warren Co.
Westbrook, Maine

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Robert E. Daggett, Frank C. McDonald, Alonzo F. Young and Clarence H. Burgess, Comm.
James P. Conlon, Associate Editor
P. O. Box 34, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine, Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employe.

An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 50 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1933, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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5th District—Frank M. Ferry, 104 Congress St., Millinocket

MARCH, 1934

Destruction of Personal Liberty

Now It's John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential Aspirant in 1924, Who Attacks New Deal.

And now it's John W. Davis who is attacking the New Deal, claiming that governmental regimentation threatens, if it does not seek to destroy, that personal liberty which Americans of the past and present days have been taught hitherto to hold as the most precious of earthly possessions.

John W. Davis, who since he proved a rank failure of the Democratic candidate in 1924, has been tending to his knitting as special counsel for the House of Morgan, in sounding his master's voice, took a whack at the Administration in an address delivered Wednesday night before the Foreign Policy Association of New York, because it is swerving from those principles on which he says the country was founded.

Mr. Davis said nothing new on this subject, as everybody knows that the New Deal is based on a well thought-out plan to restore to the people that personal liberty which he and his money-grabbing associates had succeeded in taking from them.

When the financial crash came four years ago, followed by bank closings throughout the country, and with nearly 12 millions of people on the verge of starvation because of unemployment, there was little of that personal liberty left which Mr. Davis refers to.

It was because of this condition that the New Deal was put into operation. Something had to be done quickly. Like a capable manager of a large business, the President deviated from the path followed by his immediate predecessors, who didn't have the "guts" to tell Wall Street to "go and take a run for itself." He took the bull by the horns, and in a jiffy all that had been dearest to those who had mulcted the resources of the country was relegated to the junk heap.

No wonder the Morgans, the Davises and others who had benefitted to the extent of billions, became greatly mortified! They saw their schemes fading into oblivion, with little hope of ever again being able to resume their mulcting tactics.

Criticism against the New Deal, when coming from nationally-known Republicans, is naturally expected, as this is the one means at their disposal for saving their party from going completely on the rocks; but when coming from well-known Democrats like John W. Davis and Alfred E. Smith, it's another matter, and to the average thinker it smacks of something besides honest motives.

Sales Tax No Help to Home Owners

Instead of Easing Burden, It Would Make It Heavier —Marking Up Prices Retards Sales.

One argument made in support of the sales tax is that it would relieve the small home owner from his present pressing burden of real estate taxes. Opponents of the sales tax contend, however, that instead of easing his burden, it would make it heavier. In a word, the tax is one which must be borne by the ultimate consumer of goods. This simply means an increase in the cost of living.

The public makes up its collective mind how much certain articles and commodities are worth, and simply refuses to pay more. Marking up prices merely retards sales. A notable instance is offered in the retail milk situation in Boston. Under Federal arrangements, the price of milk advanced a cent or two per quart. Although milk is a prime necessity of life, sales at once dropped off. The people would not pay the increased price. Likewise, the retail price of cigarettes was advanced, and again sales declined. Restoring the old price had the opposite effect; sales again increased.

Keeping a record of retail sales involves much clerical work for the retailer in order to correctly record the percentage of sales tax. This alone is a serious objection to this tax.

If the sales tax means that no other sources of revenue are available that is a serious situation. If this is so, it is a big question as to whether such a tax would offset a loss of revenue in some other direction, or the diversion of State funds into unnecessary or non-productive channels.

Mandate to Employers is Unequivocal

Section 7-a Cannot be Altered by Omission or Qualification by Those Unsympathetic With Its Major Objectives.

Too many employers, especially the big and powerful ones, don't seem to be able to get it through their heads that this nation is committed to a policy of encouraging workers to organize of their own free will.

If employers universally recognized this fact, the National Labor Board would not find it necessary to repeat with greater and greater insistence that Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act means exactly what it says.

The National Lock Company, Rockford, Ill., is one of the employers who apparently do not realize that anti-unionism is as dead as the 1929 boom. The Labor Board denounced the company for "studied hostility" to the purposes of Section 7-a of the NIRA and took occasion to again set forth the plain mandates of the section, which guarantee the right of collective bargaining. Here they are, for the benefit of hard-headed employers and intelligent workers who are intent on securing their rights:

"Section 7-a cannot be altered by omission or qualification by those unsympathetic with its major objectives. The statute was enacted by the Congress after full deliberation and debate. Its mandates are unequivocal. Representation is not restricted under the statute to fellow employes. There is no limitation on the form of organization which may be established by the workers. There is no requirement that the organization which is set up shall follow the departmental lines of any plant. Organization and representation are matters which concern the employes exclusively. The employer has no right to initiate a plan of organization or to participate in any way in the absence of any request from the employes in their designation of representatives and their self-organization. In fact, such actions are expressly forbidden by the statute."

Why Not Make it 20 Hours, Mr. Weir?

Such a Plan Would Restore to Millions of Unemployed Their Inherent Right to Earn a Living By Their Labor.

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, recently defied the National Labor Board and President Roosevelt by refusing to permit the Board to supervise an election to choose representatives for collective bargaining, guaranteed by the National Industrial Recovery Act, by the corporation's 10,000 employes.

Now this subversive corporation official, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburgh, in discussing the unemployment problem announces his opposition to the 30-hour week advocated by the American Federation of Labor and even opposes the small reductions in the length of the work week suggested by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator.

In this connection, a tabloid picture of unemployment in the United States is instructive.

According to American Federation of Labor unemployment statistics, there were 3,216,000 jobless in January, 1930; 7,160,000 in January, 1931; 10,197,000 in January, 1932; 13,100,000 in January, 1933, and 13,689,000 in March, 1933.

During this entire period those who own and control industry, typified by Mr. Weir, did practically nothing to prevent this astounding increase in the number of unemployed. The American Federation of Labor, on the contrary, insisted on shortening the work week to whatever extent necessary to provide employment for the jobless, culminating in the declaration of the 1932 convention that the 30-hour week was required to achieve this object.

Since March, 1933, by the expenditure of billions of dollars of Federal funds for public works of various sorts, and modest hours reductions in NRA codes, the number without jobs in industrial employment has been reduced to 11,690,000 in January, 1934, with employers just as barren of remedial measures as they were from January, 1930, to March, 1933.

Work at good wages for these millions of jobless is the greatest question before the American people. Our civilization cannot long endure with this huge army of the unemployed and their families reduced to abject poverty and compelled to exist on relief rations which Government officials themselves describe as limited to the amount necessary to prevent starvation.

The out-of-work must have jobs. Confronted with this great problem, Mr. Weir, at a banquet in Pittsburgh, given by 600 engineers who paid $7 each for their seats, is reported to have said:

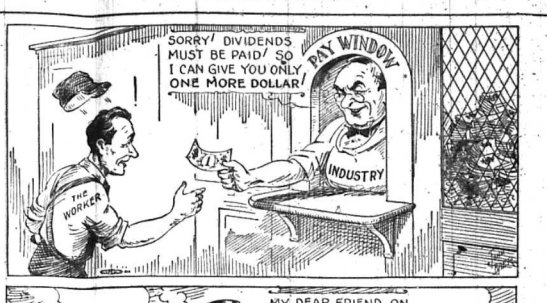
> "If the 30-hour week gives more persons work, why not a 20-hour week or less, which would give even more employment?"

If the 30-hour week will restore to the millions of unemployed their inherent right to earn a living by their labor the query propounded by the chairman of the National Steel Corporation will not require consideration. If the 30-hour week does not put the idle millions to work, and if those who own and control industry demonstrate that they are still unable to solve the unemployment problem in some other reasonable way, then the only solution will evidently be further shortening of the hours of work to whatever extent may be required to reduce the jobless army to zero.

Mr. Weir asks: "If the 30-hour week gives more persons work, why not the 20-hour week or less, which would give even more employment?" Well, why not—if it is necessary to provide work for the workless?

Senator Homer T. Bone Says:

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer



"The Industrial machine graciously allowed labor to keep one additional dollar." During this period, industrial production increased nine billions, while wages increased less than half of one billion. Fat dividends and fat executive salaries swallowed up the rest.

This seems to be the flim-flam system under which the worker is penalized at both ends of the game. As the cartoon shows, the worker is told at the pay window, in effect, that he must take a smaller wage in order to keep up dividends.

A dollar or so less, will not be felt, he is assured. But on the other hand when the worker takes his market basket out to do some domestic purchasing he is surprised to find that the added cost is out of proportion to his enforced contribution. In other words, the more he is cut down at the pay window, the more he has to pay for goods bought over the counter.

It seems strange that capital and industry can live so long and learn so little. To destroy purchasing power at both ends of the gamesis a self-extinguishing act, nothing more nor less. Fatly supplies its own punishment, but the high average level of the public intelligence will not permit such inequalities to continue indefinitely. Deluded profiteers may be assured of that salient fact.

RICKENBACKER'S CRITICISM UNSOUND

If it can be proven that those associated with air mail craft stole $46,000,000 from the Government, would the President be justified in failing to punish them because it would have cost the government $146,000,000 to equip aircraft to carry on the transportation of its air mail?

From Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's remarks at Worcester, on Tuesday, February 27, one would imply that he condones such acts. We also think the Captain went a little too far when he termed as "legalized murder" the deaths of Army pilots who replaced those formerly employed in manning the ousted planes.

Generally speaking, the public is of the opinion that unusual weather conditions, and not inexperience in flying, was actually responsible for those unfortunate incidents.

Outlawing The "Third" Degree

Nation-Wide Campaign Started to Abolish Practice Through More Efficient Police Regulations and State Laws.

Brutality of stupid and incompetent police in applying the unspeakable "third degree" system of forcing confessions from guilty or innocent alike has long been regarded as obsolete, outmoded and inhuman. One reads with satisfaction that the United States Department of Justice has rejected the use of the "third degree" in its war on crime. This may be taken as an indication that detection is to be made more intelligent and therefore more effective.

Recently, also, there was begun a nation-wide campaign to abolish this practice through better police regulations and state laws. New school penologists will see in these two assaults on an ancient evil another victory in their long fight for just, humane and efficient law enforcement.

The third degree harks back to the days of the Inquisition. As a means of getting at truth, the torture of suspected criminals is the same as the old ordeals of fire and water. It is the device of policemen too stupid or lazy to get the real facts of a crime. And, denials to the contrary, even in this day of scientific research, the third degree is being practiced widely throughout America.

In his report to the Wickersham Commission, Investigator Ernest Jerome Hopkins reported 67 cases of forced confessions in appellate court records between 1920 and 1930. In the past 20 years, there is not a single record of such practice in England.

"To defend the third degree is to advocate lawlessness," the Wickersham Commission found. "The practice of coercing confessions is a violation of constitutional rights. Many forms of the practice are crimes."

The Government can not stamp out crime by turning criminal.

NRA and Freedom of the Press!

President Roosevelt Tells Publishers That Slogan Will Not Suffice to Cloak Injustice to Child Labor.

Once more, President Roosevelt has assured the affectedly-apprehensive newspaper publishers that their Constitutional rights to print and publish the news of the day shall not be abridged. At the same time, he served notice that a review of the labor sections of the newspaper publishers' code would be asked of the National Recovery Administration.

A special report on the employment of newsboys is requested to be made within 60 days. The President is not satisfied with the child labor provisions of the code, as now drawn, and has not hesitated to say so. At the same time, he delivers a shattering blast of Executive scorn against the playing up of the slogan of "freedom of the press," to disguise or condone the exploitation of children and various infractions of existing law.

Caustically, he reminds the specious dissenters that they are barking up the wrong tree in their clashing about the freedom of the press. This reiterated contention, he reminds them, has no logical place in the discussion, any more than the Ten Commandments. "Freedom of expression, through the press, does not carry with it freedom to work children, to do business in a fire-trap, or violate the laws against obscenity, libel and lewdness," is the terse and final rejoinder of Mr. Roosevelt.

Unmasked and disarmed, those exploiting and reactionary publishers must now come into the open and announce themselves as enemies of the NRA. To that extent, they are constituting themselves a menace to economic recovery and to human justice.

THOSE BIG SURPLUSES

Recent exposure by a Senate committee of the huge sums loaned by big corporations for Wall Street gambling in 1929 and the even greater sums paid favored corporation executives in 1929 and succeeding years have made a good many people see a light.

Of course, trade unionists have been pointing out for years the viciousness of big corporation policy in the "boom" years—how the piling up of big surpluses contributed to the unbalance between production and consumption and made the depression inevitable—but it remained for the Senate revelations to bring pointed comment from even conservative sources. Such was the comment of the conservative Evening Star of Washington, D. C., which said:

"The country would have been far better off if these huge surpluses had not been permitted to roll up and then to be used to stimulate the gambling fever of the people. The very fact that such surpluses were developed shows that there was a failure to distribute profits made in the industries to labor and the capital which made these industries possible. . . .

"These huge sums should have been distributed either in wages or in dividends, or in both, rather than merely amassed and used in Wall Street or to pay huge bonuses to certain individuals."

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where it Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Programs; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—What will be the effect of the President's fixing of the value of the dollar at 59 cents?

A.—Discussing this question, the current American Federation of Labor monthly survey of business says: "The best expert opinion is clear that we may expect a rise in prices to follow this de-valuing of the dollar, and some believe that the general price level may rise more than 50 per cent. Workers must look forward to a period of rising living costs and their living standards will be reduced unless wages rise proportionately."

? ? ?

Q.—When was the first organized effort to shorten the work-day in the United States?

A.—In the decade 1830-1840—when the "10-hour movement" swept the industrial centers, with extensive strikes. Philadelphia building trades workers won the shorter day in 1835. The movement then spread rapidly and was successful for the building trades in most cities.

? ? ?

Q.—How long was the late George W. Perkins president of the Cigar Makers' International Union?

A.—35 years, from 1892 to 1927.

? ? ?

Q.—What has been called the first general strike in the United States?

A.—The great railroad strike of 1877, when the Eastern railroads cut wages 10 per cent. The strike began in Pennsylvania and spread to San Francisco. In some parts of the country car-shop workers and miners in mines supplying the railroads joined the striking trainmen.

? ? ?

Q.—How is the new housing project of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia being financed?

A.—The Federal Government, by means of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, has provided $1,045,000 for the work. The money is to be repaid over a period of 30 years.

? ? ?

Q.—What big union in the women's wear industry has an educational department?

A.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has an active educational department of which Fannia M. Cohn is executive secretary.

? ? ?

Q.—Has European labor followed the lead of American labor in declaring for the 30-hour week?

A.—No. At present European labor affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions is agitating for the 40-hour week.

? ? ?

Q.—When was the United States Department of Labor established?

A.—By Act of Congress March 4, 1913.

? ? ?

Q.—What is the latest international union to decide to move its headquarters to Washington, D. C.?

A.—The United Mine Workers of America.

? ? ?

Q.—When did the American factory system begin?

A.—In the early 1800's, with the establishment of textile mills in which all the processes of manufacture, from raw materials to finished product, were carried on. The machinery in these early factories was run by water power.

? ? ?

Q.—Where was the first State labor bureau established?

A.—In Massachusetts, which in 1869 set up a bureau of labor statistics.

What Next?

Automobile factories are installing "electric eye forges." When a bar of steel in these electric heating chambers reaches the desired temperature, its color, always the same at that point, affects a photo-electric cell and the bar is automatically removed by machinery set in motion by the cell.

Human Side of The News; Keeping Joseph Stalin Alive

"Prominent in the news is the boast of the Soviet Government of Russia that the first Five Year Plan having succeeded beyond expectations, even, the masters of the Kremlin have now launched on a second Five Year Plan," says Edwin C. Hill in a copyrighted article which appeared in a recent issue of the Boston Evening American.

"I suppose that the puzzle of Russia remains in the minds of millions of Americans who do not see only the truth —who have no bias, one way or the other. Has the great revolutionary experiment succeeded? Is it in the way of success? Has the rule of the mob anything worthwhile to offer the Western world? A hundred such questions crowd upon the mind.

"This speaker read with the keenest interest the deliberate opinion of Will Durant, author of 'The Story of Philosophy,' as contributed to Panorama of Boston. Let Philosopher Durant tell his own story, and from it draw your own conclusions.

"I went to Russia loving not wisely but too well," says Will Durant. "Like a hundred thousand intellectuals and liberals, I have dreamed of her as engaged in a heroic struggle to liberate at least a portion of mankind from the injustice of modern industrialism.

"But never had I known such despotism, such herding and branding of men, such industrial serfdom and conscription of labor. Never had I seen a people so unhappy, so suspicious of one another, so obviously living in endless terror of universal secret police. Never had I observed such ruthless exploitation of the country by the town —or so complete a militarization of the schools, or so thorough a deception of the people by a government-owned radio and press, or such rigid censorship of drama and every book, such brutal application of exile or death as deterrent to criticism and dissent."

Absolute Organization Necessary

Otherwise Labor Guarantees in Recovery Act Will Become Just What Grasping Employers Want Them To Be.

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor emphasized the necessity of 100 per cent organization of working men and women in bona fide unions in order to equip themselves with the machinery necessary to secure their full rights under the codes of fair competition established by authority of the National Recovery Act.

The importance of the convention's admonition is illustrated every day in Washington in the hearings held by the Recovery Administration on the various codes, as well as in the procedure before and after the hearings.

The codes are practically all drawn up by organizations of employers, called trade associations, without consultation with the employes, organized or unorganized, despite the fact that the labor sections very vitally affect the welfare of all the workers.

In actual day-to-day practice, it is a truism evident to all serious-minded persons that the labor sections of the codes receive much more consideration from both employers' representatives and Recovery Administration authorities when the employes covered by the codes are effectively organized than they do in industries where the employers for years and years have bludgeoned their employes into joining subservient company unions and similar schemes of employer "welfare work."

After the codes are signed by the President it is equally apparent, from months of observation, that the labor sections, according the workers the right of collective bargaining without employer interference and setting up maximum hours and minimum wage standards, are much more adequately enforced if the workers are organized in bona fide trade unions strong enough to fight vigorously every infraction of labor's rights both under the National Recovery Act and the codes themselves.

Workers everywhere should enroll 100 per cent in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Otherwise the labor guarantees contained in the Recovery Act will become just what employers of the Weir and Budd and Ford type desire them to be—mere paper declarations with the workers kept in economic serfdom and unable to maintain their rights under the law.

Partnership Essential --Not Domination

On Intelligent Understanding in Working Out Codes Depends Success of Recovery Program.

Is there to be partnership or domination under code control? On the answering of this question depends the success of the recovery program and the future of the nation.

As the American Federation of Labor points out, the codes can be so operated as to raise living standards, distribute wealth, balance production with consumption and level out the ups and downs of business cycles or they can be so operated as to concentrate wealth, increase poverty and continue the unbalance which leads to business booms and depressions.

"Codes can be operated either way," the Federation goes on to say. "If the guiding influence is kept in balance, through a partnership of employers, labor and consumers, with the Government as supervisor, as was originally intended, code control can encourage an increasing volume of production and rising standards of living. Employers may make their gains through small unit profits on a large volume of sales; workers through increasing wages; consumers by keeping prices at the lowest figures compatible with costs.

"On the other hand, if code control is diverted from its original purpose and dominated by powerful employer interests, the effect may be quite opposite. Many codes make it possible for employers to limit production and keep prices up beyond the reach of most working men; by this process they could make larger profits on a small volume of sales.

"Unless workers have constant contact with policy making groups, code wages and hour provisions may become rigid, hindering wage increases and reduction of hours. Thus wealth may be diverted to the hands of a few and we would have increasing poverty and an unbalance of economic forces."

THOSE NEWSPAPER SQUAWKS

The daily newspapers are squawking at the deserved castigation handed them by President Roosevelt when he signed the newspaper code. They say he imputed to them the desire to exploit childhood, operate in fire-trap buildings and violate laws against decency. This, they charge, was unfair.

What the President said was: "The freedom guaranteed by the Constitution is freedom of expression, and that will be scrupulously respected—but it is not freedom to work children, or do business in a fire-trap, or violate the laws against obscenity, libel or lewdness."

In all likelihood, Mr. Roosevelt did not mean that many daily newspaper publishers actually desire freedom to exploit children, to operate in a fire trap or to outrage decency, though all these things have been done by newspapers in the greed for profits. Undoubtedly, what he had in mind was that under cover of the cry for freedom of the press publishers were seeking, consciously or unconsciously, to avoid complying with hour and wage regulations such as are required of other business enterprises.

If this was what the President was thinking, he only voiced in his comment on the code what newspapers have said themselves. One of these was the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper of the highest standing, which said some months ago:

"The impression is fast gaining ground that it is not freedom of the press that certain newspaper elements are campaigning for, but freedom to escape keeping their agreements under NRA; that these elements, while editorially urging all other industries to cooperate with NRA, want their businesses exempt from its responsibilities."

FIGHT ON DESTRUCTION

Erosion, which within 50 years has created such a change in the aspect of the earth in vast areas of the western part of the United States that it approximates that of a geological epoch, is being fought by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The work is intended to save millions of acres of fertile land from being transformed into washes by the invasion of gullies bearing water streams which strip the soil.

The CCC anti-erosion program applies on a large scale what the individual farmer applies when he terraces his land to prevent washing. Whole valleys, many miles in width and length, have been ruined for crops and grazing by erosion, which was intensified by the destruction of top cover by overgrazing of cattle and sheep.

The work being accomplished along this line suggests anew the desirable permanency of the CCC establishment. The Federal authority has long been urged to conduct just the sort of general conservation activity as it is now pursuing as an emergency employment measure. Continuation of the work with a somewhat reduced establishment is likely to be deemed imperative.

EMPLOYERS STEPPING OVER LINE

Labor has nothing to say about the prices of finished products. That is the employer's business.

The employer has nothing to say about the methods to be used by labor for organizing, and for selecting representatives for collective bargaining with the employer. That is the business of the workers.

Any interference with this business of the workers is to be resented. It is against the law. The business of the employer is to meet with the representatives of labor, and deal with them, just as it is his business to buy raw material and to sell finished products.

Employers have been encroaching upon this field of the workers. Gradually they are being made to see where the line is drawn between their business, and the business of the workers. Labor may frequently have to point out to them this line. It will greatly simplify matters, if they will attend strictly to their own business. Then labor can attend to its business and the outcome will be more agreeable and comfortable all around.

BRITISH SCHEME OF CONTROLLING COTTON INDUSTRY

An interesting scheme for the control of the British cotton industry has been drawn up by a joint committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor party and submitted to the employers in the industry with a request that they meet the workers in a joint conference to consider the scheme and means of getting government support for it.

It provides for thorough-going control of the whole industry by a board of fifteen members on which there should be equal representation of employers and workers in the spinning, manufacturing and finishing sections of the industry, and three persons knowing the marketing of cotton goods.

Wages and working conditions would still be arranged by trade agreements between unions and employers, but the board would have power to enforce agreements by licensing approved firms and withdrawing licenses from firms which broke their agreements. It would also have power in connection with any scheme for reorganizing the industry to refuse amalgamations, close down excess plants, and set up marketing organizations. The expenses of administration would be met by a levy on the industry.

The proposal of such a scheme was chiefly due to disputes over the stretch-out system.

SOARING PRICES MENACE RECOVERY

Soaring prices are now one of the greatest problems before the NRA. If prices race far ahead of wages, as they threaten to do, recovery will be seriously retarded if not halted.

At present, prices seem to be rapidly getting the better of individual incomes. It would be suicidal to permit this to continue. Wages must go up to keep pace with prices or buying will be curtailed. This will decrease business activity and unemployment—with its long train of evils—will again begin to increase.

As the American Federationist points out, there is no sense in increasing business activity unless we face frankly the need for balancing production by maintaining purchasing power adequate to buy output.

"The output of production must always be sold in order to maintain going capacity," the Federationist adds. "To complete the purpose for which production is carried on, we must plan so that those who would normally buy the output have incomes that will enable them to fit into the production program."

Wagner Measure Aims to Abolish Company Unions

Bill Introduced in United States Senate Forbids Any Employer to Foster or Influence Any Organization That Deals With Problems Covered by Genuine Labor Unions.

Measure is Designed "to Clarify and Fortify" the Provisions of Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, Governing the Right of Workers to Collective Bargaining and to Provide Means of Enforcing Section Through Increased Powers For the National Labor Board.

Announcement which was exclusively made in the January 16th issue of The Labor News, to the effect that United States Senator Robert Wagner was planning to put teeth into the National Recovery Act for the purpose of outlawing "company unions," took form during the week, when on Wednesday the Senator, who is also chairman of the National Labor Board, introduced a bill in the United States Senate providing for the abolition of "company unions."

In describing his bill, Senator Wagner said it is designed "to clarify and fortify" the provisions of Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act governing the right of workers to collective bargaining and to provide means of enforcing the section through increased powers for the Labor board.

"The greatest obstacles to collective bargaining are employer-dominated unions, which have multiplied with amazing rapidity since the enactment of the Recovery act," Senator Wagner said. "Such a union makes a sham of equal bargaining power by restricting employe cooperation to a single employer unit at a time when employers are allowed to band together in large groups.

"The bill which I am introducing today forbids any employer to foster or participate in or influence any organization which deals with problems that should be covered by a genuine labor union."

The bill would give the Labor Board power of subpoena and investigation and to "prevent violations of the substantive features of the law by restraining orders, enforced through the courts in the same manner as the orders of the Federal Trade commission."

The Senator denied his bill does not dictate any policy as to the closed or open shop, adding that is a problem which labor must work out for itself." Senator Wagner described as an "evil" of the Recovery act its guarantee of the right to organize but not the right to recognition.

That which prompted Senator Wagner to propose such a bill was undoubtedly brought about through the arrogant manner in which heads of large corporations and other employers are flagrantly violating Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, which gives employes the right to bargain collectively in the matter of wages and working conditions, by insisting that this shall be done through representatives of their own choosing.

The Steel Trust, the Weirton Co., the Ford Motor Co., and hosts of other large concerns have been most defiant in their attitude against compliance with this section of the NRA, and Senator Wagner and others prominently identified with the National Labor Board and Regional Boards have become extremely impatient in their dealings with them.

Hence, this determination on the part of Senator Wagner to put an end to these tactics. He fully realizes the responsibility concerning the success of the NRA if employers are to be permitted to continue their chiseling tactics, and sees the abolition of "company unions" as the only means whereby those who pose as industrial czars can be made to see the error of their ways.

A cartoon drawn by Baer, which appeared on Page 1 of last week's Labor News, best demonstrates the attitude of these industrial barons, who, when on the verge of bankruptcy, hailed the NRA with great delight, but who, after having been placed on the pedestal of success through large government loans and increased business, became defiant regarding that part of the President's great program which also provides a square deal for the workers.

Millions of workers throughout the country, many of whom would gladly join bona fide unions if they did not fear the loss of their jobs, will anxiously watch for developments regarding the fate of Senator Wagner's bill.

It is a well known fact that many Senators and Congressmen are disgusted over the antics of these would-be czars, and indications point to the fact that Senator Wagner's bill will be enacted into law.

Build Now and Reduce Taxation by Municipal Charity

According to a survey made by the American Builder, based on depreciation of existing structures at the rate of two per cent a year, population increase and other factors, there is an accumulated deficiency of home building and repair work amounting to $13,000,000,000 in this country. The surplus of homes, which grew from 1926 through 1929, was eliminated by the middle of 1931. The deficit then started growing at an unprecedented rate because of stoppage of building in 1932 and 1933.

There exists, as a result, one of the greatest potential building markets of all time. Existing with it is one of the greatest potential means of stimulating employment, community development and business recovery in general. In normal times the construction industry gives work to 929,000 carpenters, 419,000 laborers and helpers, 420,000 painters, 240,000 electricians, 170,000 masons, 237,000 plumbers, 167,000 builders and contractors, and thousands of other workers of various kinds. And this is not the end of it—in addition to the men employed on the job, another vast army is employed in the industries providing concrete, roofing materials, machinery, lumber, paint and other necessary supplies.

Start home-building—it is indispensable in bringing back good times.

Union Wins Majority of Shops in Newark Jewelry Trade Poll

Washington, D. C, Mar. 10 (ILNS).—The election under the direction of the National Labor Board held in the jewelry industry of Newark, N. J., resulted in a victory for the International Jewelry Workers' Union. The union won 22 shops. Fourteen went non-union and four were tied, in which run-off elections will be held later.

The shops ranged in size from those employing two workers. The latter shop was one of those tied. In the 22 shops voting for the union the total union vote was 251, the non-union vote 90, making 361 workers who will be under union agreements. In the 11 shops voting non-union, the vote was 35 union to 104 non-union, making a total of 139 workers in non-union shops. The popular vote of the whole industry exclusive of the tied shops was thus, 286 unions votes to 194 non-union.

HEARST WOULD RETURN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MECHANICS AND WHITE COLLAR MEN TO CHARITY ROLLS

Suggests Suspension of National Recovery Agencies to Await Convenience of Big Business—To Accomplish Purpose, Publisher of Chain Newspapers Would Have NRA, PWA and CWA Immediately Set Aside.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Mar. 10 (ILNS).—William Randolph Hearst's latest front page, double-barreled editorial attack upon NIRA says that NIRA is a deterrent rather than a help to industrial recovery and should be suspended until business is able to stand the added load. Hearst says that the principles embodied in the National Industrial Recovery Act were enacted into law as a matter of "social justice" which can well await the convenience and pleasure of big business for their practical application.

Hearst, publisher of a national chain of daily newspapers, two of which are in Chicago, quotes with much unction the utterances or Ogden L. Mills, the aristocratic former Secretary of the Treasury, who attacked NIRA in a speech made in Kansas, and which Mills and his friends hope will pave the way to the presidency of the United States in 1936. It is amazing how many reactionary, mossback presidential politicians have their lightning rods up, and it is still more amazing that Hearst, the former iconoclastic poseur, is in their camp today body and breeches, with all of his bridges burned behind him.

Hearst would have the NRA, the PWA, CWA and the other alphabetical recovery set-ups abolished, and a return of the unemployed to the relief roles. He doesn't say that in so many words, but that is the implication of his wierd and bewildering arguments.

There are thousands upon thousands of the world's most skilled mechanics and efficient white collar workers roaming the streets of Chicago in idleness and despair; men whose families have been broken up and scattered to the four winds; men who have seen their skills deteriorated and are unable to perform their old-time tasks efficiently when they get a chance for a few days' employment; men who, because of the depression, will never be able to hold down a regular job again—human wreckage upon the sands of time.

Hundreds of thousands of adults of both sexes, and still other hundreds of thousands of young boys and young girls are roaming the highways and byways of the land, loading up every empty box car and gondola and riding the rods and the front end of passenger trains, foraging off every countryside and "jungling up" in every "jungle" camp in the nation—men and women, boys and girls, all indiscriminately, heartlessly, brutally, shamelessly thrown upon a horrible human scrap heap that will exact a fearful toll from future generations.

Hearst and his Chicago newspaper publisher colleagues—McCormick of the Tribune and Knox of the Daily News—are free with their criticism, but the only solution that they offer is a return of the few who have been rescued to the charity rolls, the box car, the gondola, the front end," "the rods," and "the jungles."

That is the thing that Hearst and other metropolitan newspaper publishers are advocating—that and a resort to the old Napoleonic trick of promoting a foreign war to escape the wrath of the people at home.

Led Labor's Fight on Building Code

M. J. McDONNOUGH

President M. J. McDonough of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department was appointed this week as one of the government's three representatives on the NRA code authority for the construction industry.

The other two government members are former contractors.

McDonough led organized labor's fight against the construction code as originally submitted by the contractors. The unionists carried their fight to the White House and were successful in eliminating several obnoxious features, as well as the establishment of a planning and adjustment board on which labor will have equal representation with the employers.

This is the LINE that may get you a JOB..

USUALLY when you apply for a job, you are asked for your telephone number. Next to your name and address it's the most important thing on the application.

First call usually goes to the man or woman who can be reached quickest. Employment managers say they are likely to choose those who can give telephone numbers when applying.

Factory and employment offices list telephone numbers of employees and applicants. Plants on part time call their people back to work by telephone. Telephone service costs little compared to the help it can give you in getting work and in many other ways.

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REORGANIZATION MUST BE PERMANENT FOR THE BALANCE OF OUR ENTIRE LIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

sections. Cities were recklessly offering inducements to manufacturing plants to move away from other cities. . . . They were not considered for the social point of view."

Gen. Johnson Target for Criticism—But Holds His Own

Next in importance at the great congress was General Johnson, director of the National Recovery Act, who, in his opening address, said in plain that all present were to be given an opportunity to explain their grievances, and sought suggestions that would aid in massing more perfect the various codes, and by this means warrant the future success of the NIRA.

General Johnson, as usual, was fully equipped in his fighting togs, and in answering questions, whether these were considered of importance or not, the responses were terse and to the point, and except on few occasions when he was compelled to use barn language, with an occasional wisecrack, his explanations were received with apparent satisfaction.

Mrs. Pinchot and the "Wise-Cracking" General

One exception, however, was made to this rule by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's governor, who objected to the manner in which Johnson referred to her talk last week, and later giving an outline of the terrific conditions existing in her State, which she challenged the General to show that 90 per cent of the employers of that State are living up to the codes, and that the same is true of sweatshop conditions. Mrs. Pinchot's remarks brought forth an answer to her suggestion for an immediate change in policies affecting the workings of the NIRA in Pennsylvania, to eliminate brass Knuckles and Bowie Knives.

Among the speakers representing large industries at the congress, was Henry I. Harriman, of Boston, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., who said, in part:

"NRA means just this. Its codes mean to limit competition by eliminating brass knuckles, the lead pipe and the bowie knife as aids in competition and so give a better chance to brains and foresight. They mean to make organic and systematic conservation of the vital interests of workers, consumers and the national good. To make this possible the act offers the power of the Government and so the Government must know and approve of the directions in which its power may be used. It is in a true sense a partnership, in which the functions of each partner may be closely suited to his special knowledge, interest and competence."

Senator Wagner Urges Drastic Revision of Hours and Wages

Because "distribution of income among the masses of our people is not to be sufficient to absorb industrial output," and because "purchasing power has been driven up at the expense of the invitable reactions upon business and upon the entire business structure," Senator Wagner as chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Code Authorities "most of the code provisions affecting wages should be revised drastically" and that with regard to working hours, "most of the scales under the codes are far too high."

"The recovery act, by establishing an average week of 35 hours, has destroyed the slavery of the sweat shop but it has not reduced hours enough to provide for the 10,000,000 people who have not been re-absorbed by industry."

Meaning of Re-employment

Secretary of Labor Perkins today told Code Authorities that two and a half million wage earners have been re-employed in the eight nine million men and women are still either unemployed or employed on government enterprises. It is up to industry to solve the problem of putting them back into industry, she said. Employment in the durable goods industries must be increased by a million and a half over November, 1933, payrolls. At least, 725,000 persons must be added to payrolls in consumption goods industries.

The best evidence presented at the congress was that within a few weeks the National Recovery Administration will announce recommendations of labor representatives on all Code Authorities, possibly up to one-half and that other important changes seem impending likewise.

"You Are Here to Save America!"

One of the outstanding movements of the congress was the short address made by Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, while presiding over Group 2, during which he explained the object of the meeting in plain and solemnity in every word, concluded as follows:

"My friends, you and I are here today for a most important purpose. The entire country is looking with tremendous interest as to what will be accomplished. We are engaged in a serious task, and it is my earnest hope that from this meeting will develop means whereby industry can improve to such an extent that millions of our workers now unemployed will be provided with work.

"You are here to save America!"

Nothing "Cut and Dried" Here

In answer to George Sloan, for the Cotton Textile, who insisted that definite maximum hourly schedule be immediately made by executive order, General Johnson said:

"I am not making any decision at all tonight; not until we have had a chance not only to digest what is the judgment but until we have the benefit of the judgment of some of your people. Nothing was cut and dried before these people came here."

Gen. Johnson asked aid of the conference in composing a "committee of action" in drafting a plan for solution of problems. He asserted any proposal to shorten hours and increase wages will provide for exceptions in favor of industries showing inability to comply.

John McGinley, of the Silk Code Authority, said, "it would be the better part of wisdom to accord labor one or two places on code authorities" before pressure became strong enough to force equal representation; labor should "certainly have some voice as to the working conditions under which it operates"; various wage minima should be established for classes of skilled workers, thus aiding in abolishing unfair competition in wage costs; it was "the duty of the code authorities to correct inequalities in such wage classifications."

"Crack Down or Crack Up"

The 30-hour week is not practical was the view of Elwood Kiser, Automotive Manufacturing Code Authority; otherwise, he said, the NIRA is the greatest thing that ever happened. "Run the chance that 15 per cent of his industry is violating code provisions; he suggested CWA men be used to investigate and offered a new motto for NRA: "Crack Down or Crack Up."

George Houston president Baldwin Locomotive Works, speaking for the Capital Goods Code Authority, said industry took the hardest blow and that many would have been better off to have put plants "in the hands of undertakers." Enormous losses can't continue, he said. He assailed the Securities Act, holding that new capital must be had and at once.

As a reply to Col. Brady's program, Roger L. Putnam, Packaging Meat Code Authority, suggested cutting hours on the basis of seven days week. For those categories of workers getting between 40 and 45 cents an hour, he suggested a maximum week between 45 and 50 cents, a work week of 30 hours; for those receiving between 35 hours; for those getting between 30 and 35 cents, a week of 40 hours; getting between 55 and 60 cents, 44 hours, and those above 60 cents an hour, unlimited hours per week.

H. Blumberg, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, Code Authority member, said the 40-hour week didn't wreck industry; he said the 36-hour week in the clothing industry had not removed unemployment, and declared the President's plan workable and pleaded for its viewpoint on broader base than one industry.

Can't Legislate Efficiency Into Business

The discussion of resale price maintenance developed a sharp discussion between Gen. Johnson and Q. F. Walker, economist for R. H. Macy & Co., New York department store.

Walker said resale price maintenance will not help small retailers for "you can't legislate efficiency into business." He added that "if the Administration attempts to regulate or for price maintenance, it will find a greater problem that the government faced in the adoption of the 18th Amendment." He describes the system as an attempt of manufacturers to control prices, and referred to court decisions applied to sustained manufacturers' prices.

Wants to Clear Up Cloudy Points

Gen. Johnson reminded him such decisions were rendered when the Nation was not facing a cataclysm, which Walker admitted. Johnson said he did not want to convey the impression he favors resale price maintenance, but wished to "clear up certain cloudy points." Discussion turned to the policy of extending representation by Walker and claimed that it is selling at six per cent lower which is due to its policy of extending service.

General Johnson suggested that if the small retailer had to sell at Macy's prices he could not get along. Walker explained, and that was the position of little stores, whose trade to a large extent depends upon personal service rather than on prices charged. Service, he said, is more important than price. He said his store takes the consumer into consideration, and under resale price maintenance, would make more money than now. Johnson called this conjectural conclusion.

Dishonest to Sell Below Cost

Col. John B. Rose, of the Builders Supply Code Authority, said it is dishonest for a man to sell articles below cost, or conduct his business at a loss, when he knows such action will injure himself and his competitors out of business.

Frank A. Bond, of Chain Makers Code Authority, said manufacturers wish to have resale price kept up to get "profit out of as many channels as possible, but not to exploit retailers. Others who advocated resale price maintenance were B. C. Heacock, representing heavy machinery; E. A. Kelley, for Code Authority Business Furniture and Office Equipment; and F. I. Nagel, for the American Booksellers Association.

Showdown on Hours, Wages, Prices

Gen. Johnson, last evening, addressed the combined meeting of Code Authorities in Continental Hall, which was the final general session of these meetings.

The General has watched Code Authority members parade their objections before group sessions, and realizing the depth of fundamental differences existing. On one hand, he expressed the belief that the Administration cannot afford to take a position that resembles conspiracy or restraint; in other quarters, the belief is expressed that men of industry have convinced the Administration that higher wages, shorter hours and elimination of price fixing are incompatible, and if attempted by sweeping action, will slow up recovery and promote labor dissatisfaction and possibly strikes.

Gen. Johnson carefully insists he has reached no final conclusions, nor does he contemplate putting forward compromise suggestions. He clearly realizes that enforcement and compliance are of utmost importance now, and that failure to dispose of pressing controversial questions will not facilitate either compliance or ease the task of code authorities.

On codes up for modification, Gen. Johnson must agree on week to week which some say he should have insisted on at first. Increased difficulty now in lining industry into line is on lower hours, better wages and other working conditions.

Filene Suggests Neutral Board or Bureau

Lincoln Filene, General Planning Council and Industrial Advisory Board, spoke of overlapping of codes, and referred to Executive Order No. 66, which aims to bring about coordination of the activities of Code Authorities where this is found. In the enforcement of compliance with fair trade practice rules, he suggested a neutral board or bureau to which complaints should go as a clearing house, tending to bring all violators before one authority outside of the independent industry. He advocated a more serious consideration of the President's suggestion that there should be developed a capacity for self-government in business.

M. A. Crouse, Electrical Code Authority, said buying and selling chiselers have used three main weapons against industry: ignorance of costs, ignorance of volume of business, and ignorance of prevailing prices. As defense against these NRA now brings "cost accounting, code association information and open price lists.

Fair Play vs. Piracy

Louis Robinson, Leather Code Authority, noted the three points of discussion, emphasizing the President's suggestion of a new aphorism to supplement the ancient one of "let the buyer beware," with "let the seller beware"; of fair play vs. piracy in the use of designs and patterns, and indirect price cutting.

Robert J. Bulkley, Construction Code Authority, called attention to the need of a vertical method of organization in codes, for those relating immediately which have competition. He spoke of the necessity of controlling the processes of distribution, in which the chaotic is dropping out, for his particular and necessary functions, but who is being short-circuited by practices of producers and jobbers going straight to consumers, selling methods. In this process, department stores do not suffer, having a broader base while the specialized retailer bears the brunt of loss.

Gigantic and Daring Housing Program

Paul Douglas suggested a "gigantic and daring housing program." He said no one would take the risk of dredging the gold deal, and throw them into a great housing program in which he would break the real estate group that he charged is holding back recovery, and also break what he considered trade union restrictions in that field. He said the program should deal with houses to rent for \$10 to \$15 per room, to meet the real and largest need for housing right now.

To Enforce Codes to the Limit

National Industrial Director of Compliance William H. Davis told Code Authorities that the Federal government will enforce the codes "up to the limit," that a method of financing code administration will be determined by the Administration "and that determination will be tested in the courts."

These assertions apparently satisfied code authorities that the protests during the last three days were to be given serious consideration, and the audience, which had filled the hall previously.

Distrust of Bankers

Distrust of bankers among "little fellows" cropped out as lack of credit facilities and financial resources was discussed at group conferences on small firms and minorities. Asked by Jo Chairman Henderson: "How many representatives of small businesses here feel they could get commercial loans based on their character and ability to repay," about one-third of the approximately 200 raised their hands.

Decline of Hand-Made Cigars

B. B. Senta, manufacturer of cigar boxes and a member of the Code Authority of Cigar Manufacturing, said he wanted Gen. Johnson to hear how his hand-made production had fallen off and how machine producers of cigar boxes had cut into his business. He digressed into references to cigar manufacturing and observed that the cigar manufacturers had no code.

"Well, their proposal for a code was practically the worst that we've ever heard," said Gen. Johnson. "You know, you can't get a code by just proposing one. They work their people longer and pay them less in this industry than anybody else, and that's the trouble with the cigar manufacturing business. You remember the President said we can't support an industry that depends on exploitation of labor (applause). It's just one of these hard cases."

At the close of the conference tonight, indications were that it would continue several days longer, with General Johnson persistent in his plan of advocating a 10 per cent decrease in working hours and a 10 per cent increase in wages as a means for bringing about increased employment.

Should a majority of employers balk at his idea, he has made it plain that he will bring all the pressure he is capable of to bring them into line, and indicated he would not hesitate to improve the penal sections of the NIRA on violators in the future.

Results of Codes Disappoint Labor, Frank Gorman Says

A broadside criticism of both the labor provisions and the administration of the fair competition codes for the various branches of the textile industry featured the statement made by Frank J. Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers of America, before the code administrative session of the complaint conference called by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator.

"We are wholeheartedly for the National Industrial Recovery Act, and enthusiastically behind the President and the administration, but are disappointed with carrying out the Act," he said, "but the codes have been bitterly disappointing. They have not lived up to the promise of the Act."

Mr. Gorman was emphatic in his criticism of the codes for their wholesale exemptions from the minimum wages, their "meaningless" provisions for wages in the higher brackets, the "unfair" wage differentials between North and South, and the long hours, which he said "were higher than the traffic would bear."

In discussing the schemes used by code employers to reduce weekly earnings, and bar the re-employment of idle textile workers, Mr. Gorman said:

Attacks Stretch-Out System

"Within the past few months we have seen admissions by the silk textile industry, the hosiery industry and the cotton textile industry that the 40-hour week set by the codes was too long, and administrator's orders that the whole industry must temporarily reduce hours. The cotton textile industry operated at three-quarters of code hours during December, and large parts of the industry have continued the reductions during January and February. Thus we are back again at the share-the-work movement with earnings seriously reduced from the measure $12 and $13 weekly of the code standards.

"There can be no denying that the reduction of hours did not accomplish the expected re-employment because of the prevalence of the stretch-out. In some cases the stretch-out was accomplished by direct extension of the load. In other cases reduction of the piece rates and discharge of workers who did not make the minimum at these piece rates increased productivity so that the output in the shorter week was equal to that of the long week, and no additional workers were needed."

Pettifogging Compliance Measures

Declaring that the "big major purposes" of the Recovery Act have been hindered by "pettifogging" compliance methods, Mr. Gorman declared:

"It is important, of course, to make certain that every Tom, Dick and Harry in the line gets $12 a week—even if they are unfortunate enough to be cleaners or outside workers in the cotton textile industry—and that watchmen do not work 84 hours per week.

"But compliance means more than that. In the great sweeping purposes of the Recovery Act compliance should concern itself with such questions as these: Is employment increasing? Are idle unemployed being absorbed? Is purchasing power expanding? Is the NRA doing anything real to facilitate collective bargaining?

"Uncontested documentary evidence to demonstrate that achievements in these fields have been very disappointing, and is. Now is the time for the Administration to take a statesmanlike view of this whole problem of code enforcement. It is not too late, but I honestly believe that in a few months more it will be too late."

Heated Words Bring Real Fireworks

Charles P. Bloome, Philadelphia manufacturer, loudly assailed lack of credit facilities for the "little fellow" at NRA group sessions relating to the textile press. Bloome's words were warm and his manner. His voice followed a rising crescendo as the words grew hotter.

Suddenly he lunched upon J. P. Morgan, and as suddenly the audience went pop-eyed. With hot words, Bloome was issuing from Mr. Bloome—pouring from coat, vest and trousers and waving upward. Bloome gave a whop in the air, thrust his hand into his coat pocket and jerked it out as if it were a shower of sparks and a new cloud of smoke. In his eloquence, he and now lungily thrust a lighted cigar into his coat pocket.

Steel Industry Fights Government, Mrs. Pinchot Says

A slashing attack on NRA enforcement came from the North and the South at the conference, as Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania declared Section 7 (a) of NIRA a "mockery and farce" in Pennsylvania, and Gerald Smith, organizer for the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, said "the Negro has never read Louisiana."

Mrs. Pinchot charged that the NRA had not helped steel industrials to account as they have the lesser fry." She also said he mail was full of letters giving evidence that the Steel Trust is covering hundreds of shops in Pennsylvania paying wages from $1 to $8 weekly, with NRA labels being sewn onto coats made by labor paid six cents an hour.

Declaring there was a "deliberate and wholesale nullification" (Section 7 (a) of the NIRA in Pennsylvania," Mrs. Pinchot declared that the "steel trusts are openly fighting the Government, and by ruthless dismissal of workers when trying to organize, his section is made a farce." She said, E. T. Weir has more power than he or the United States Government."

Although the National Labor Board "has the power to bring down a decision in this case, it maintains a dramatic silence." She added that the same criticism applied in the Budd case.

"Until men like Weir and Budd can be made to obey the law," she said, "there is no use in enforcing the law by beauty parlors and Chinese laundries"

Mrs. Pinchot related the conditions under which Pennsylvania workers have to organize. She said she could give at least 50 instances where school boards had refused her permission to talk about the NRA before schoolhouse audiences and named Duquesne and Bethlehem as towns where she had to resort to street meetings to explain workers' rights under the law.

The delay in the Weirton and Budd cases, Mrs. Pinchot asserted, was enough to shake the faith of the people in the Government itself. To Edward F. McGrady, Assistant NRA Administrator, who offered to accompany her to towns where workers were denied civil rights "in order to rip the certain off this thing," Mrs. Pinchot said that the lamp was "between the steel trust and the Government itself."

A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, asserted that labor's part in the making of the codes was "insignificant" and that the conviction was growing among workers that the policy of the NRA is promoting the establishment of a system of industrial feudalism."

Low Pay, Bad Health Conditions Imposed on Women by Employers

The NRA codes of fair competition have abolished the 72-hour week for women workers and ended wages of $2.37 for nine weeks' work imposed by sweatshop employers, Margaret Weisman, of the National Consumers' League, told the complaint conference here convened by Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

But employers, she said, still drive down the pay of women workers by deductions for notebooks, for drinking water, for aprons, and even, in many instances, for leaving their work for a few moments. She added:

"The NRA should post its codes where employes can see them, written in simple language. The names of places where complaints can be made in confidence also should be posted. Records should be kept by every firm of hours and wages, so that in cases of violation full restitution may be made.

"Codes should provide for health conditions. I saw a girl only days ago, who after two years of work in a soap powder plant, is dying, even struggling for breath in an oxygen tent."

Miss Weisman declared that many of the deplorable conditions suffered by working women today are caused by the "most flagrant violation" of the codes by proprietors and their foremen. Employes are forced to appear morning and afternoon to "check" whether there is work for them and girl workers are kept waiting all day for pay for which they are paid by the piece."

A. F. of L. Backs Roosevelt Recovery Program, Green Says

Workingmen and women in the United States do not believe they have benefited as much as they should by the NRA codes of fair competition, but nevertheless they stand solidly behind back of President Roosevelt and General Johnson in the broad recovery program of the Administration with the expectation that in time wages and other working conditions the codes will yield more and more to the principles of organization, William Green is convinced should govern both the National Industrial Recovery Act and its administration.

This was the underlying thought in the statement made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor before the general complaint meeting which opened the public forum conveyed here to present the views of the people on everything connected with the NRA.

On the question of providing employment for the millions of jobless, Mr. Green pointed out that after many months operation of the President's reemployment agreement and the NRA codes, there were in January, 1934, according to Secretary Perkins of Labor figures, "11,500,000 persons seeking work but unable to find employment at normal industrial production services."

Shorter Work Week Necessary

"These figures are significant," he said. "Their meaning is that having put about three million idle workers back in employment during the last eight months under the administration of the National Recovery Act, through the shortening of the work week, we must continue to follow that rule and apply that formula. This means that if we are to overcome unemployment absolutely and definitely the hours of labor per day and the number of hours worked per week must be reduced.

"We have got to have jobs for people back to work by reducing hours. We can only put more back to work by applying the same rule. There is inevitable. There is no choice in the matter. The amount of work available must be equitably divided among all who are willing and able to work.

Turning to the recovery program in general, Mr. Green said: "It is but natural that in these early days of the act become impatient and that often in our unsound and bitter criticism we should attack those who are actually engaged in doing a love of almost superhuman work.

"In eight months we have succeeded in putting back to work in industry approximately three million who were unemployed. That is accomplishing a great task we have developed complaints and criticisms, and labor complains bitterly because we have alternated between hope and disappointment.

Labor Stands With Administration

"Labor has suffered greatly. We have not realized our hopes, our expectations, our visions. The extent of our suffering will be shown in part in the complaints filed at the group meetings. But now we are not going to discard the whole recovery program and go back to the old way. What we need to do is to build this program better, to construct it on more stable basis, to erect a superstructure of industrial recovery that will mean pure and complete justice.

"Labor will stand with the Administration, cooperating with it in the effort to reach that objective, so that all the criticism we utter, the resolutions we adopt will be founded upon a constructive basis. I hope that out of this will come a unity of purpose, a concerted determination, that we are going through with our program and we are going to win."

Organizer Bares Automobile Magnates' War on Unionism

Unfair tactics used by automobile manufacturers in the Detroit area to prevent their employes from bargaining collectively through representatives of their own choosing were pictured by William Collins, American Federation of Labor organizer.

Collins described espionage systems, by the use of which employes suspected capable men were spotted for dismissal, and told in so many words of the campaign for being let out; told of advertising in country newspapers and in near-by cities for workers, to take the places of those who had attempted to organize, but who were, it turned out by the thousands on that account, of the replacing of men above 40 by younger fellows who could stand speed-up processes; of the requirement that two men operate the now-famous automatic looms, of the following-up of the stretch-out in cotton mills; of the following up of 20 per cent raises in pay by a changing of piece rates, so that workers got no more money, and of the application of four 11½-hour shifts by the Fisher Body Corporation in Cleveland.

During Collins' entire testimony, N. R. A. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson sat at the table beside him, and crossquestioned him constantly, in friendly fashion. He flatly charged that there is no labor adviser on the Code Authority of the Industry. Just now, he says, manufacturers are "crazy" to get out production, to stock up dealers against the lull that will come with Spring.

He declared automobile manufacturers operate on the "greatest pool of unemployment in the country," and are constantly breaking in new men to take the places of those more experienced, besides putting in girls wherever possible, and introducing new processes and machinery to an increasing extent.

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organization	Secretary	Address
Lewiston Central Labor Union	J. A. Ellis,	3 Sabattus St.
Waterville Central Labor Union	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	H. W. Sanborn,	81 Western Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald	43 Gilman St.
Millinocket Central Labor Union	F. M. Perry,	163 Congress St.
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles B. Finley	12 Cliff St.
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George M. Stanley,	Bar Harbor
Maine Conference of Bricklayers	T. J. Mahoney	28 North St. Portland

AUGUSTA

Painters & Decorators No. 640	Bert D. Fray,	1 Murray St.
Barbers' Union No. 544	Elery H. Folsom,	294 Water St.
Plumbers' Union No. 642	Charles F. Chase,	9 Gilman St.
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 322	Frank L. Douglass,	10 Spruce St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 84	Fred J. Verwillion,	19A No. Belfast Ave.
Federal Labor Union No. 11,434	W. H. Fitzgerald,	26 W. Crescent St.
St. Railway Employes' Union, No. 724	Walter Easney,	129 Grove St.
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 914	Carl T. Russell	Sewall St.
Painters & Decorators No. 57	Arthur Bechard,	29 Franklin St.
Hod Carriers' Union No. 158	W. Beaulin, 4 Leland Block, Bridge St.	

PORTLAND

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 22	Thomas J. Magner,	158 York St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 114	Charles R. Haskell,	202 Congress St.
Moving Picture Operators' No. 458	J. A. Thomas,	Madeline St.
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 2	Thomas J. Mahoney,	28 North St.
Stereotypers & Electrotypers' No. 111	F. W. York, 8 Revere St.,	Woodfords
Machinists' Union No. 1487	C. P. Coppenger,	16 Atlantic Ave.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 567	A. F. Eagles,	143 High St., rm. 306
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 517	John S. Burchill,	453 Congress St.
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 237	William Crossley,	61 Carleton St.
Typographical Union No. 298	Carl C. Merrill,	815 Broadway
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 217	John F. Kane,	36 Waterville St.
Hod Carriers' Union No. 8	Michael Curran,	44 Greenleaf St.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1253	Raymond Boudway,	14 Gilman St.
St. Railway Employes, Div. 714	E. W. Cobb, 178	Cottage, S. Portland
Cigar Makers Union No. 370	George Weever,	P. O. Box 954

WOODLAND

Carpenters & Joiners' Union, No. 2400	H. Townsend,	Woodland
Paper Makers' Union No. 147	C. P. Murphy,	Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1057	F. H. Fountain,	P. O. Box 489
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 320	Chester Griffin,	Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 27	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Machinists Union No. 1490	William Fortier,	Woodland

BAR HARBOR

Plumbers and Steamfitters' No. 241	Elliott B. Dorr,	Bar Harbor
Painters & Decorators' Union, No. 142	Arno M. Jordan,	5 Ash St.
Carpenters & Joiners No. 459	H. E. Young,	26 Prospect St.
	R. R. Sawyer,	Bar Harbor

LEWISTON

Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 1327	Chas. L. Elwell, 487	Turner St., Auburn
St. Railway Employes, Div. 713	Thomas McDonough,	81 Elm St.
Electrical Employes Union No. 1253	C. F. Couillard,	157 Pine St.
Painters & Decorators Union No. 756	A. Lajoie,	361 Black St.

MILLINOCKET

Carpenters & Joiners' No. 658	Geoffrey Baker,	82 Katahdin Ave.
Paper Makers' Union No. 27	J. P. McMullen, 36	Elm St., Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12	Walter M. Evans	P. O. Box 108
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 69	Percy Evers,	455 Penobscott Ave.

BANGOR

Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7	W. C. Sturtevant,	13 Jackson St.
Molders' Union No. 101	Chester Shephard,	26 Emerson St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 198	Richard W. Gustin,	Box 107, Bangor

MADISON

P. S. & P. M. W., No. 17	Elmer F. Nute,	17 Gray St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 73	William Savoy	

MECHANIC FALLS

Paper Makers' Union No. 104	B. L. Bangs,	Mechanic Falls

EAST MILLINOCKET

Paper Makers' Union No. 152	William MacLeod,	E. Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 27	George Adams,	E. Millinocket

NORTH JAY

Quarry Workers' Union No. 4	L. A. Tobin,	North Jay

OAKLAND

Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1752	T. E. Sullivan,	40 School St.

WATERVILLE

Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 848	Lehe H. Morrell,	R. F. D. No. 4
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 22	Lionel Maillet,	43 Essex St.

VINALHAVEN

Paving Cutters' Union No. 84	Elmer W. Simmers,	Vinalhaven

RUMFORD

Journeymen Barbers Union No. 101	Jaffey J. Paradis,	90 Congress St.

ROCKLAND

Worsted Workers' No. 1802	Frank Poulin,	81 King St.
Plumbers Union No. 570	F. J. Overlock,	48 Talbot Ave.

BATH

Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	John J. Mulcahy,	287 Center St.

BIDDEFORD

Barbers' Union No. 708	Thomas A. Bouchard,	53 Center St.

BREWER

Painters & Decorators No. 682	Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6,	Castor Av.

LISBON FALLS

Paper Makers' Union No. 33	Joseph Rivua,	Lisbon Falls

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C. W. A. PROJECTS TO END MARCH 30 IS NEW PLAN OF WASHINGTON

State and Local Communities Preparing to Take Over and Continue Work of Federal Projects, With Government Aid Supplied Through States—Funds to Be Allotted as Need is Demonstrated.

According to word from Washington, the Civil Works activities which have been put in force to provide employment for four million idle persons through the rigors of the Winter season will come to an official end on March 30. This is a full month ahead of the date which had been tentatively set down as marking the end of the special government program in aid of unemployment.

It is now announced that all Civil Works employes in cities of 5,000 or more will be discharged on or before March 30. Such employes are then expected to be taken over by work providing divisions of State and community relief administrations. In the rural or country districts, such general discharges of workers are expected to be accomplished by the middle of March. This is due to the fact that farm work will begin to get active in the rural communities about March 15.

Under the new plan, only those whose need is apparent will be employed in the new set-up of State and local work projects. Moreover, only one person to a family will be employed, who, must be able-bodied and fit for the work. Others not eligible will be cared for by district relief.

In furthering this plan, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration will allot funds to the various States on the basis of demonstrated need. This money will be spent by State and local administrations, which will also be obliged to supply a part of the cost of operation. Wages will be the local prevailing rate, but not less than 40 cents per hour. Hours of labor will be 24 a week. It is further announced that while the CWA was a temporary expedient, the new plan is designed for indefinite continuation. Administrator Hopkins estimates that 80 per cent of the CWA projects will be permissible under the new plan.

NATION-WIDE BOYCOTT AGAINST GERMAN MADE GOODS EFFECTIVE, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS ASSERTS

Figures Taken From German Newspapers Reported to Reveal Results of World-Wide Ban to Surprising Degree—Decline Most Marked in Respect to Finished Products—Home Office Admits Boycott Hurtful.

The boycott of German goods and services undertaken by the international trade union and Socialist movement on the initiative of of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and endorsed by the Labor and Socialist International, has proved effective.

This conclusion is reached in a report issued by the I. F. T. U., in which it is pointed out that the effects of the boycott have been to a considerable extent masked neither by the falsification of the Nazi Government of official statistics, or by the transitory effect of dumping.

In its report the I. F. T. U. points out the exceptional difficulties in the way of investigating the position. Economic research work in Germany is now under control of the Ministry of Propaganda, says the report, and foreign trade figures can as easily be faked by this department as are the unemployment statistics.

The report goes on to say that a careful search of the German press has revealed evidence of the effects of the boycott to a surprisingly high degree. Such evidence, it is added, is exceptionally reliable and valuable, in view of the attempts of the Hitler Government to suppress indications that the boycott has any effect at all.

Significant Figures

Here are sample figures taken from the official trade statistics:

Export figures for January-September—

1932	4,263,000,000 marks
1933	3,612,000,000 marks

The decline was most marked in respect of finished goods, the figures being—

1932	2,361,000,000 marks
1933	2,808,000,000 marks

It is explained that the comparison with the previous year does not tell us anything definite on the boycott question, the decline in exports being within the limits of the crisis as observable in other years.

Then the report, after alluding again to the official falsification of statistics by the Nazis, proceeds to give evidence that these statistics are in glaring contrast to the economic situation of Hitler-Germany as shown by reports furnished by individual concerns. Here are examples:

Home Office.—Steps are being taken to counteract the effects of the boycott.

Foreign Trade Committee of the German Industry and Trade Congress.—This body admits injury in German trade from the bo

Iron and Steel Industry of Remscheid and Solingen.—In export the boycott and rate of exchange continue to make themselves unpleasantly felt.

Over Million Workers Involved in National Labor Board Cases

Washington, D. C., Mar. 7 (ILNS).—"A long step toward that ultimate goal of peaceful settlement of all capital-labor difficulties is mentioned by the President in a letter to Senator Robert F. Wagner, made public by the National Labor Board. The letter refers to the report to the President by the National Labor Board on the results accomplished during its first six months.

At the same time Senator Wagner made public a summary of the National Labor Board system's reports showing that over 1,060,000 workers had been involved in cases up to March 1.

The letter requests Senator Wagned to communicate the President's appreciation to the 250 members of the National Labor Board and its 18 regional labor boards. The Board's membership consists half of industrial and half of labor representatives, with impartial chairmen, the services of all being voluntary.

"The present report indicates that of over a million workers, whose affairs have been dealt with by the labor boards since their inception, about 775,000 have been put back to work or kept at work or had their less acute disputes adjusted," Senator Wagner said.

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WILL MRS. COOLIDGE CONSENT TO RUN FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, OR WILL SHE SAY: "I DO NOT CHOOSE TO RUN"?

Massachusetts Republicans in their scramble to get some one to run for United States Senator against the Hon. David I. Walsh next Fall's election, have finally settled upon the selection of a woman candidate.

To the average thinker along political lines, this borders upon desperation, as it is a foregone conclusion that if any of the men-folks thought there was a ghost of a show to defeat Walsh they'd put their last dickel those who for years have been priming themselves for that exalted position, would not even think of giving way to a woman.

With much credit to those who are engineering the plan for placing a woman in the field against Senator Walsh it can be said that they certainly selected one who, if nominated, would

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE

make a mighty fine showing at the polls.

In Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, widow of the late and lamented President, the Republican party, if she can be induced to be a candidate, would have one who is not only popular, but known for her remarkable ability and one's her splendid faculty of making friends.

The writer has known Mrs. Coolidge since she was a little girl of 13 years of age. He was personally acquainted with her father, Mr. A. I. Goodhue, who, in the 90's was a Government steamboat inspector and a member of the firm of Lang & Goodhue, owners of a machine shop in Burington, Vt.

The writer's first meeting with little Miss Grace Goodhue was when she accompanied her father on a trip, during which he was to inspect the steamers Vermont and Chateaugay at Rouses Harbor. Due to these resuming summer travel on Lake Champlain, between Plattsburg and Ticonderoga, via Burlington.

The writer was at that time connected with the Burlington Daily News and sought an interview with Mr. Goodhue, as had been the custom for several years at the opening of summer navigation. Not of a very talkative nature, and neither a seeker of publicity, he was nevertheless courteous and, after much questioning, it was possible for reporters to get sufficient material to make a good story.

On this occasion, however, Mr. Goodhue seemed rather out of sorts, and while courteous, seemed unable to answer questions without giving each considerable thought. On several instances, he looked for relief to the little 12-year-old girl by his side, who, notwithstanding her tender age, was exceptionally well posted regarding her father's business and official duties, and quick as a flash recalled his mind to certain incidents which enabled him to furnish dates and other facts concerning his important duties.

As the writer's mind reverts to this incident, there are reconnections of having met an exceptionally bright girl, and many years later, there was much satisfaction elicited when news came that she had risen to the high position of second lady in the United States through the election of her husband as Vice President of the United States, and later as first lady, when Mr. Coolidge succeeded Warren G. Harding as the Nation's chief executive.

A graduate of the University of Vermont with high honors, and taking part in college activities, and interested in social and economic affairs while a student, and later upon her husband rose to high honors as Mayor of Northampton, and then Governor of the Commonwealth, Grace Goodhue Coolidge was especially well fitted by education, culture and practical experience to assume the important duties thrust upon her when she became the mistress of the White House.

The life story of this remarkable little woman has been told by some of the country's greatest writers time and again. But to have known her as a young girl, to have been personally acquainted and coming in almost daily contact with her good father, were experiences that bring interesting recollections, and which naturally caused intense interest when, through the machinations of political manipulators, efforts are made to take from a much desired quiet and peaceful mode of life one who for more than 20 years has been active and tireless in her efforts to carry on the important duties incumbent upon her, ever since her late husband began to climb the ladder of political success.

Mrs. Coolidge has won her laurels. As one of the few living wives of former presidents, she has the love and respect of the entire nation, and it is felt certain she entertains no intention to retire from her present dignified and peaceful position to enter into a political campaign.

It is our opinion that if the politicians who suggested Mrs. Coolidge's name as the Republican candidate for United States Senator, so far as to ask her to run, she may answer as did her late husband when asked to stand for a third term, to wit: "I do not choose to run."—Fraternal News Editus, in The Worcester Labor News.

NOTED INDUSTRIALIST SEES OPPORTUNITY IN NRA; SAYS HE WAS SKEPTICAL AT FIRST BUT IS NOW FULLY CONVERTED

"NRA spells opportunity for industry, for labor and for the consumer."

This was the opinion expressed by Pierre S. du Pont, nationally known industrialist, as his three months' period of voluntary service with the Recovery Edministration draws to a close.

Mr. du Pont is chairman of the NRA Industrial Advisory Board and a member of the National Labor Board. In both capacities he has played a large part in important recent developments in private life, Mr. du Pont is chairman of the board of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and a director of General Motors and other large corporations.

Admitting that he was doubtful, "probably opposed" to NRA when he was first requested to serve, Mr. du Pont, in a statement issued last Monday, declared that he has been completely "converted" from this previous opinion.

"My first perplexity on coming to Washington was to try to learn what the different names meant," states Mr. du Pont. "But I found that it was rare that one could find anybody who could repeat the names glibly, so that there was no use in learning them. But I found an answer in regard to NRA, because frequently I was asked, 'What does NRA mean, what are the words that it stands for?' My reply is that it is an abbreviation for the word 'opportunity.' And that is the beginning of NRA.

"I went to Washington thinking quite the reverse, that NRA was an opposing influence in business and in labor conditions, and probably would not help the consumer. I confess that I have been completely converted in my belief and, while I was doubtful and probably opposed—when I went to Washington, I am more than enthusiastic now."

Mr. du Pont says: "The opportunity in NRA is three-fold; namely, to industry, to labor and to the consumer.

FARLEY THROWS 26,000 MEN ON BREADLINE AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR MORE PAY, SHORTER HOURS

Washington, D. C., Mar. 7 (ILNS).—On the same day that President Roosevelt declared that "we must now consider immediate cooperation to secure increase in wages and shortening of hours," Postmaster General James A. Farley threw 26,000 postal substitutes on the breadline.

The order of the Postmaster General under which this was done directly contradicted the President's statement that "reduction in hours, coupled with a decrease in weekly wages will do no good at, all for it amounts to only a forced contribution to unemployment relief by the class least able to bear it."

The Post Office Department declared a payless furlough of four days for post office clerks and letter carriers, and one of a few less hours for railway mail clerks.

At the same time, it withdrew all allowances for employment of substitutes so that these employes already reduced in dire want, will now have no income at all.

Vacations earned by the employes are postponed. All privileges resulting from length of service are abrogated. The order specifically declares that all arrangements necessary to this defiance of the President's policy shall be carried out "without regard to seniority rules."

In order to affect these "economies" directly contradictory to the demands now placed by the President on private employers, **the Post Office Department is to drastically curtail service to the public. Postmasters are required to reduce deliveries of mail even below the already restricted service.**

"The President, in his burdened days, will do well to watch the activities of his Postmaster General. It will be recalled that one of the heaviest burdens carried by President Wilson, in times of no more emergent character, was the diametric opposition of the labor policies of Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson to those of the Wilson administration," said a representative of a postal workers' organization, in commenting on Farley's move.

Long-Separated "Buddies" Meet at Mine Convention

Glace Bay, N. S., Mar. 1) (ILNS).—While attending the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, at Indianapolis, D. W. Morrison, president of District 26, of the U. M. W., had an interesting experience. One of the delegates to the convention was Jack Pickup, who represented Wyoming. Messrs. Morrison and Pickup were miners together as young men, on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Thirty years ago, Mr. Pickup left Cape Breton, and settled in the western United States. The two former coworkers and fellow unionists had not seen each other in those three decades, until the re-union, unexpectedly, at Indianapolis. They spent most of their spare time from the convention floor together, reminiscing over their experiences in the bituminous coal mines of Cape Breton. Both lived in Cape Bay, N. S.

Throw the Drowning Man a Plank!

"Theoretically, if you could teach a drowning man how to swim, he might save himself and also acquire a permanent protection against drowning. But practically the most helpful thing to do is not to start a swimming class, but to throw the struggling man a plank and help him to reach dry land. If he is worthy to survive he may thereafter take lessons and learn to swim. Of course, there is a fringe of perfectionists surrounding every reform movement who argue most logically that the only permanent cure for drowning is to teach every drowning man how to swim. But the business men of America should be duly grateful for the fact that this lunatic fringe has been unable to control the NRA or divert us from our realistic effort to restore commercial health before undertaking a complete reformation of commercial morality."—Donald R. Richberg, NRA General Counsel, in speech before Inland Daily Press Association.

Court to Define Status of Theatrical Operating Engineers

The temporary receivers of the Olympic Theaters and the Olympic Operating Company are in dispute with the New England Regional Labor Board as to the proper classification of some of the theater employes. The receivers have petitioned the Suffolk Superior Court to determine whether the code order of the regional board should be obeyed or not.

The question at issue is to decide whether certain employes acting as engineers, but who also do other utility work, are in fact engineers within the meaning of the code, and also whether the 40-hour work week limit should apply. The court is now asked to fix a wage scale, or to permit the receivers to seek one under the general Code Authority.

The men, who are employed in five theaters, the Paramount and Scollay Square in Boston, the Strand in Dorchester, the Capital in Revere and the Central Square in Cambridge, are members of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 849. The decision, when rendered, will have an important bearing upon similar cases in the theatrical industry.

This Is No Time To Lie Down! Be a Booster!

Of all times when the men and women of organized Labor should be doing their utmost to strengthen their unions, the present is the most urgent. At no time in the past has the situation been as critical as it is right now. Everything that has won in the past is in danger of being sacrificed on the altar of greed, and unless labor gives much closer attention to its unions' business than it has done in the past, there is the gravest danger that most serious consequences will follow the bitter and relentless attack being launched against the entire American labor movement.

If we are to succeed in placing our workers back to work in the shoe factories hat and cap shops, clothing factories and in other industries that use union labels, it is incumbent upon us to see to it that they not only purchase union made wearables but also request their friends to do likewise. This is one of the principal factors that will help the return of normal employment and we should give this our most serious consideration.

Spirit has been injected by the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. during which a nation-wide campaign is to be conducted on behalf of union labels, shop cards and buttons. Central Labor Unions and local unions are especially requested to carry on aggressive campaigns, to the end that every trade unionist in the country and their families will become thoroughly acquainted with all that these insignias mean for the welfare of the trade union movement.

Life Insurance Has Weathered 19 Depressions

The life insurance industry has lived through 19 major depressions—and in every instance it has come out with colors flying. It has proved itself the cornerstone of man's financial structure and providing a road to financial independence.

In 1857, paper inflation was estimated at $1,000,000,000. Banks failed and riots raged in the streets. And life insurance, whose fundamental principles were then being tried and tested, survived.

In 1873, 72 railroads were in default. The New York Stock exchange closed for a week. Depression and unemployment were rampant. Thirty-one life insurance companies, which are still in business, carried on as usual, meeting every rightful obligation.

In one month of 1893, 497 banks failed. One hundred and sixty-nine railroads were unable to meet mortgage interest. Interest rates rose to 360 per cent. The government came closest to bankruptcy in its history. And in a fear, of which it is said that money almost disappeared from circulation, life insurance paid out a total of $175,900,000.

In 1907, one of the greatest of all financial crashes occurred. Depression followed. Yet every life insurance company paid contracts in cash exactly when they fell due.

In 1930, 1931 and 1932, businesses collapsed, banks failed, moratoriums were declared. During those years cash payments of 48 leading life companies aggregated more than $6,000,000,000, about half the original war debt owed our government by Europe, 11½ billions of which is still unpaid.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

SALE

HOMELAND TEA 25c

GOLDEN ROSE TEA 25c

35c

Again First National offers rare tea blends at prices unusually low all this week. There is bound to be your favorite among these fine tea blends. Try some today.

SEALECT MILK
Unsweetened Evaporated Milk
Ideal For Kitchen Use
3 Tall Tins 17c

BAKED BEANS
Finast Oven Baked - Old New England Style
2 Lge 28 oz Tins 25c

PINK SALMON
Choice Alaskan Quality
Ideal For Lenten Menu
2 Tall Tins 25c

Quaker Oats Regular Style Lge 85 oz Pkg 15c
Evaporated Apricots Lb Bulk 17c
Finast Vanilla OR LEMON EXTRACT 2 oz Bot 23c
Baker's Baking Chocolate ½ Lb 19c
Molasses BEE'S RABBIT G.een Label 2 Size 1 lb Tins 27c
Pineapple Juice FINAST 2 No 2 Tins 25c
Whole Wheat Bread Specially Priced 20 oz 6c
Swansdown Cake Flour 44 oz Pkg 27c
Strawberry Mocha Cake Ea. 17c
Champion Flake Butters 1 Lb Pkg 16c
Chesterfield Cigarettes 2 Pkgs 25c

• IVORY SOAP •
4 Med Size Bars 19c
2 Lge Size Bars 17c

APPROVED RETAIL COAL CODE PROVIDES 42-48 HOUR WEEK; 25c-50c HOURLY MINIMUM WAGE, PRICE-FIXING SCHEME

Washington, D. C., Mar. 10 (AFL).—The retail coal code was approved by President Roosevelt with a price-fixing provision subject to modification after 90-days trial.

Although the code provides a maximum 48-hour week for employes engaged in loading, storage and delivery service and 42-hours for clerical workers, General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, estimated that the hours provision would provide jobs for 31,500 additional employes, increasing employment 10 per cent over the 1933 total.

General Johnson was equally optimistic over the low minimum wage rates, running from 25 to 50 cents an hour, according to seven wage districts into which the country is divided. He predicted that these rates would add 20 per cent to the pay envelopes of the employers in the retail coal industry.

According to the report which Gen. Johnson made to the President, the code provides for continuous posting of the price lists, terms and conditions of sale, as well as classification of customers. Such schedules shall be immediately filed with the Divisional Code Authority. A report of all sales showing quantities and prices shall also be filed.

The National Code Authority may notify the Divisional Code Authorities that an emergency exists within the industry if price-cutting endangers the purposes of the code.

Hearings are authorized and the Divisional Code Authority may determine the costs of products and services reasonable compatible with the maintenance of rates of pay, hours of labor and fair competition. Such costs will include all items of actual cost but will exclude any items of profit or the return on invested capital.

SENATE, BY CLOSE MARGIN, VOTES TO RESTORE FEDERAL EMPLOYES' WAGE CUT OF FIFTEEN PER CENT BY JULY 1st

Action Would Make Five Per Cent Retroactive to February 1st, With Ten Per Cent Effective July 1st—Leaders Predict Approval by House Members, Whose Previous Vote Gave Only Five Per Cent.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 10 (AFL).—By the close vote of 41 to 40, the Senate voted to restore the entire 15 per cent pay cut which the last Congress imposed on over half a million Government employes in the Administration's determination to compel the already underpaid Federal workers to contribute $150,000,000 annually to satisfy the capacious maw of that insatiable hobby which salary slashers call "balancing the budget."

The action of the Senate was taken on the amendment offered by Senator McCarran of Nevada to the Independent Offices Appropriation bill substituting the restoration of the entire 15 per cent reduction for the 10 per cent recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, which, in turn, was a substitute for the five per cent restoration contained in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives. According to the Senate amendment, five per cent of the restoration will be available as of February 1, and the remaining 10 per cent on July 1.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, majority leader in the House of Representatives, and Representative Clifton Woodrum of Virginia, chairman of the House Appropriations sub-committee in charge of the bill, made the prediction, after conferences with Senator Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader in the Senate, that the House will approve the full restoration adopted by the Senate.

President Roosevelt originally recommended a restoration of five per cent of the 15 per cent cut, effective next July. The House appropriations committee included the five per cent in the independent offices appropriation bill and preventing any increase in that figure by passing a "gag" rule which prohibited all amendments to the bill except those approved by the appropriations committee.

After listening to the arguments in favor of full restoration made by representatives of organized labor, headed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the Senate Committee recommended a 10 per cent restoration, five per cent applying as of February 1st, and another five per cent on July 1st, with the proviso that the President should restore the remaining five per cent if the increase in the cost of living warranted it.

DAILY NEWSPAPER CODE PERMITS CHILD LABOR ASKED BY PUBLISHERS

Minimum Hours Run From 40 to 48 Per Week, and Minimum Wage from $11 to $15—Roosevelt Asks Five-Day Week for Reporters and Writers in Large Cities—President Not Satisfied With Child Labor Provisions.

The code of fair competition for daily newspapers, signed by the President, includes a child labor provision substantially the same as that requested by the publishers, provides for a maximum work week varying from 40 to 48 hours for clerical and mechanical employes with some exceptions, fixes a minimum wage for these employes varying from $11 a week in towns of less than 25,00 population to $15 in cities of over 500,000 population, and sets up a newspaper industrial board to deal with certain labor controversies under the code. This clause provides a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for mechanical employes with the understanding that existing differential rates above said minimum shall be maintained and that payments on piece work basis will maintain their customary relationship to the payments on a time basis.

The child labor section declares that "publishers shall not employ persons under 16 years of age except those who are able, without impairment of health or interference with hours of day school" to deliver and sell newspapers during certain hours and perform other part-time work, except in manufacturing department, for not more than three hours per day, "provided that no person under 14 years of age shall be so employed."

In a letter to General Johnson, the Recovery Administrator, the President said he was not satisfied with the child labor provisions and asked for a special report and recommendation on that subject in sixty days.

At the same time he requested that publishers of newspapers with a circulation of 75,000 or more in cities of 500,000 or more institute a five-day 40-hour week for "their staff of reporters and writers" in order to increase employment. He directed that a report on the five-day week be made to him in 60 days. General Johnson, who will make the study, said that he understood that the request applied to all writers, including desk men, headline writers and editorial writers.

Maximum Work Week Varies

The main paragraph of the hours section of the code reads:

"Publishers shall not work any accounting, clerical, office, service or sales employes (except outside salesmen, representatives, drivers and circulation men), in any office or department for more than 40 hours per week in any city of over 50,000 population; nor more than 44 hours per week in any city of between 25,000 and 50,000 population; nor more than 48 hours per week in any city or town of less than 25,000 population; provided that in emergencies additional hours may be worked if compensated by an equivalent of time off. (These excepted employes, other than outside salesmen, shall not be in excess of 10 per cent of the total employes of any establishment."

GRAPHIC ARTS CODE PROVIDES 40-HOUR WEEK AND BI-PARTISAN BOARD TO HANDLE ALL LABOR DISPUTES

President Roosevelt signed the graphic arts master code, which is an amalgamation of nearly 50 separate codes and covers all the printing trades except photo-engravers, electrotypers and stereotypers.

Only four other American industries exceed graphic arts in the value of products, which in normal times is $3,400,000,000 a year, with employes normally numbering 400,029.

The code establishes a 40-hour maximum work week and fixes minimum wages for different classes of skilled employes.

For administrative purposes the industries are divided into two major groups, one dealing with the production and distribution of printing and the other with its specialized distribution.

The administrative agency for the industries will be a board called the National Graphic Arts Coordinating Committee, consisting of twenty members, four each of the code divisions of the production side of the industry will have a National Compliance Board and each of the industry's trades in each national producing group will have a code authority. Provision is made for regional compliance boards and regional code authorities.

Provisions of the code setting up three separate labor boards were deleted by President Roosevelt's order. In their stead the President directed creation of a bi-partisan board consisting of five employers, five labor spokesmen and an impartial chairman to handle all labor controversies under the code.

STATE FEDERATION

(Continued from Page 1)

and will be made a special subject of discussion at next Saturday's meeting of the Executive Board, to be held at the Federation's headquarters, 37 Weybosset street.

The full statement made by Secretary Connolly for the committee is as follows:

"Labor is tired of being a political football. This was the conviction among the committee members. All the members agreed that the men who are sent into the General Assembly to make the laws for the people are discriminating against labor and are refusing to promote legislation aimed to benefit labor.

"When any labor bill is presented in the General Assembly, it is referred to committee and allowed to die there. Thus do the legislators escape the necessity of going on record for or against acts. It is simply a grand game of hide and-seek, and our committee has come to the conclusion that we should strike out against it. We believe, moreover, that the most effective way of doing this is to form an independent labor party with a definite program and a strong appeal to the people of all classes who want fair play.

"The President of the United States compelled industry to recognize labor. Now we must compel the politicians to recognize labor. Labor must be recognized in the Legislature as well as in industry.

"We have been very patient, but we have reached the limit of endurance. It is now time for us to fight against our enemies, using the weapons they have used against us."

Mr. Connolly said a number of communications have been received from labor organizations throughout the State, favoring the formation of a labor party and that all had been carefully considered.

Two Men at Work in Detroit for Every One Employed in Nov.

According to the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, two men are at work in the automobile industry in that city for every one employed last November, and in its employment index as of 1923-25 as 100, now stands at 83.3, compared with 41.6 last November.

The statement goes further by showing that nearly all lines of consumers' goods are sharing in the upward demand and factory employment sharply stepped up as a result of the codes becoming effective.

The local banking situation whica a year ago was regarded as the worst in the country, and were the first to be ordered closed, is also referred to as greatly improved.

This amazing statement, coming at a time when the Hearsts, Mellons, Dawes, Smiths, Fesses and other administration critics are treating the NRA with contempt, should inspire confidence in every wage earner, who should redouble their efforts toward helping to make the New Deal a success.

Roosevelt Backs Curb on Prison Labor Products

Washington, D. C., Mar. 12 (LNS).—At a conference in the White House the problem of keeping convicts busy without putting them into competition with private industry, President Roosevelt asked William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Sanford Bates, director of the United States Prisons Bureau, to work out safeguards for private labor in proposed prison labor legislation.

Mr. Green expressed fear that prison goods would compete even more with private industry than now, and asked that labor be given representation on a proposed prison industries board.

EMPLOYERS WHO LOOK

(Continued from Page 1)

was said, "the Blue Eagle is just as important a bird today as it was when it was launched as the insignia of the NRA last year, and woe to the person or persons who think that it has served its purpose, and that they are at liberty to resume their chiseling tactics as they had done prior to the advent of the NRA.

"It might be well for them to realise that within a few weeks they will have to deal with Federal authorities in the observance of their codes, and that unlike local compliance boards, which have been extremely lenient, there will be no mercy shown when the Federal men get into action."

It was generally considered that while there are many loop-holes, and that some of the code has been given a raw deal in the making up of their codes, there was no doubt but what the NRA had accomplished much of its task, and felt that if everybody got behind and pushed the idea to the fullest extent there can be no doubt as to its ultimate success.

Bldg. Trades Unions Asked to Submit Rates to PWA

Local Building Trades Unions have been requested to submit their wage schedules to the Public Works Administration at Washington preparatory to the fixing of minimum rates which are to be paid on all projects to be started soon in the Worcester jurisdiction.

Officials of the Building Trades Council made announcement of this request on the part of PWA officials at Wednesday night's meeting of the Central Labor Union, and requested officials of all building trades locals to prepare these at their earliest convenience so that schedules of all local unions can be sent to Washington at the earliest possible moment.

According to the law governing P. W. A., all work done by contractors shall be based on established wages prevailing in the Worcester jurisdiction, and that if the work is awarded to a union contractor, the men to be employed shall be hired through a central office in charge of officials of building trades unions.

In addition to the request for furnishing wage rates and general working conditions, B. T. C. officials are also asked to submit the names of building firms with which they have working agreements.

As it is estimated more than a million and a half dollars are to be expended on PWA projects in Worcester and nearby towns within the local jurisdiction, B. T. C. officials advise promptness in complying with the request of PWA officials.

NEWSPRINT PAPER

(Continued from Page 1)

measurable benefit in bringing to the attention of the entire country the condition which is at present confronting this important industry.

"Of course, you are aware that a goodly number of large publishers have signified their willingness to use American newsprint, even though it will add materially to their costs. They realize, of course, the superiority of the newsprint made in the States and some publishers might not join in this program of cooperation, it is my firm belief that a sufficient number would willingly do so, thereby making it possible to keep our present facilities going at full capacity.

Wages Should Be On Higher Level

"Personally," he said, "I am not satisfied with the wages paid to some of our men, this applying in particular to the men employed in the timberlands. But you are aware, of course, that every ton of paper we are producing under present conditions is done at a loss, and as a consequence we are not in a position to recompense these loyal workers as we would like.

"I am particularly well pleased over the activities manifested by the union on behalf of the employers, in their efforts to have Congress enact legislation to protect the American newsprint industry, but I think that they should be expected to carry the entire burden. There are many millions of dollars invested in the newsprint industry in this State, and in other parts of the country, and it is my belief that if the few men who control the industry would get together and decide upon a plan such as I suggest, it would help a whole lot in bringing the industry back upon its feet."

He said he greatly appreciates the efforts of Governor Brann and Justice Pattangall, who have been working on a plan to abolish conditions in the newsprint industry through an agreement between Canadian and American newsprint manufacturers at a price of $41 per ton F. O. B. New York, but considers this price hardly sufficient to meet conditions exacted by the NRA for the payment of living wages and the shortening of working hours.

From the unionized districts in the newsprint industry, I was informed that the representatives of Congress to avoid immediate legislation that will protect the industry in this country against foreign importations, is still going on and that petitions are being circulated among thousands of workers, either directly or indirectly dependent on the industry for their livelihood, and requesting them to send these to their Congressmen.

Industry Must Be Saved

From what I could observe all employed in paper-making are now fully realizing that if the industry is to be saved from complete annihilation, something has to be done immediately, and that they are doing this was demonstrated to my entire satisfaction.

About the busiest people in the State are those employed in the textile and shoe industries. Throughout my travels in Augusta, Dexter, Gardiner, Lewiston, Auburn, Fairfield, Skanfeng and other mill districts, the hum of machinery spelled business and from employes with whom I talked during the lunch-hour, I learned that much enthusiasm is manifested in their various Labor organization and that little or no trouble had been experienced since Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act has been in operation.

From various officials of building trades unions, I learned that prospects for building seem fair when the ground is cleared from the tremendous amount of snow, which extends to all parts of the State, and with the coming Spring months, while not expecting a boom they, however, feel that the business enjoyed by manufacturers of lattice, shoes and other commodities is bound to reflect itself in building and other industries which have suffered tremendously as the result of the depression.

Everywhere, I was advised of the extensive layoffs caused by recent orders from the CWA administration in Washington. This, of course, will affect thousands of unskilled workers, who unless they are absorbed by private industry will be compelled to resort to municipalities for relief. But, with the starting of PWA projects, building industries see a ray of hope, and are patiently waiting for these projects to get started.

In my rounds of stores in various cities, including Portland, Lewiston, Augusta, Waterville, Bangor and others, I was told business had improved somewhat over last year, but not sufficiently to carry out projects they had planned. A slight slump in February which caused figures to go under January, was attributed to extreme cold, stormy weather, and merchants look for a material improvement when the warm Spring days make their appearance.

Praises for Federation Officials

It was most pleasing to hear the fine sentiment expressed by officials of trade unions, regarding the activities of officers of the State Federation of Labor. In Portland, Augusta, Lewiston, Waterville, Sanford, Westbrook, Gardiner, Bath, Biddeford and elsewhere, I heard nothing but most appreciative words concerning their efforts toward assisting the workers in their organization work, and especially their efforts during the past six or eight weeks, when they braved the elements in bringing the message of Labor to thousands of workers under most trying conditions.

Not only have those staunch representatives of Labor secured the respect and good will of working people all through the State, but in conversation with proprietors and managers of manufacturing concerns, stores, legislators, State, city and town officials, there were words of praise concerning the manner in which their organization activities are being conducted. The fact that this had been accomplished without causing strife and turmoil was referred to with special emphasis.

Waiting for Spring Sunshine

Like the workers of other New England States, where extreme cold and heavy snow falls have caused suffering and much loss of employment, the workers here are patiently waiting for Spring sunshine, when all are hopeful that this will make possible the immediate resumption of uninterrupted work and the starting of new projects that will add employment.

Indications are that this year will experience considerable improvement over last year. All with whom I came in contact during the past few weeks spoke in tones of confidence regarding the future, and it is my fondest hope that in my next article conditions will have improved to such a degree as to give further encouragement for the future.

Petition—Re. Paper Industry

Are you directly or indirectly dependent on the Paper Industry for a livelihood? If so, fill in this blank form and mail it at once to your Representative in Washington.

The undersigned, a resident of the Town of .....

County of ..... State of ..... does hereby petition the Federal Government to enact immediate legislation that will protect the Paper Industry of this county against Foreign importations. I am (directly) (indirectly) dependent on the Paper Industry for a livelihood.

Signed .....

Address .....

City or Town .....

NRA Hearings to be Held During the Next Ten Days

March 14

Cotton Textile, Mayflower Hotel.
Wholesale Confectioners, Carlton Hotel.
Auto Rebuilding and Refinishing, Washington Hotel.
Dry Saturating Felt, Dept. of Commerce, Rooms 2062-66.
Toll Bridge, Washington Hotel.
Adhesives, Dept. of Commerce, Room 2208.
Can Label and Can Closing Machinery, Willard Hotel.

March 15

Distilled Spirits, Mayflower Hotel.
Leather and Woolen Knit Glove, Raleigh Hotel.
Carbon Paper and Inked Ribbon, Department of Commerce, Rooms 2042-66.
Assembled Watch, Mayflower Hotel.
Wholesale Drug, Washington Hotel.
Rayon and Silk Dye and Printing, Dept. of Commerce, Room 2208.
Refrigerated Warehousing Industry, Mayflower Hotel.
Investment Bankers, Washington Hotel.

March 16

Alcoholic Beverages Wholesale, Mayflower Hotel.
Optical Manufacturing, Raleigh Hotel.
Resilient Flooring Contracting, Ambassador Hotel.
Playing Card Industry, Burlington Hotel.
Trout Farming, Mayflower Hotel.

March 17

Natural Cleft Stone, Raleigh Hotel.
Tow Boat Industry, Willard Hotel.
Suspender Trimming, Washington Hotel.

March 19

Lace Manufacturing, Dept. of Commerce, Room 2208.
Furniture Manufacturing, Raleigh Hotel.
Used Textile Machinery and Accessories Distribution, Willard Hotel.
Blouse and Skirt Manufacturing, Raleigh Hotel.

March 21

Crushed Stone, Sand and Gravel and Slag, Powhatta Hotel.
Abrasive Grain, Willard Hotel.
Flavoring Products, Ambassador Hotel.

Tea Offerings at First National Stores

"Always something good for the table at the First National Stores!"

This week the company is featuring Red Circle, Ceniland, Orange Blossom and Golden Rose brands. All are excellent varieties and offer rare blends at unusually low prices. Everybody enjoys a cup of delicious hot tea in such weather as this. Ask for a half pound carton of either of the above brands and you will be delighted at their refreshing quality and flavor.

Appropriate for the Lenten season is pink salmon, two tall tins of which may be had for a very reasonable price. Whole wheat bread is energy imparting and delicious. Quaker oats and Champion flake butters are appetite-teasers that you will enjoy.

"Feed up and ward off colds!" The First National Stores will make this easy for all.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

BAR HARBOR GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO ESTABLISH WORKINGMEN'S HOMES WAS SOUGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS 20 YEARS AGO

Big Snow Fall Interfers Starting Building Projects

Building projects on which a goodly number of mechanics would be employed, are greatly retarded as the result of the large amount of snow still remaining on the ground, and as soon as this has been removed, hopes are entertained that work will be resumed at once.

A slight wave of warmth and sunshine is all that is needed now to do the trick, and building mechanics here are most hopeful that this will occur in the earliest possible moment.

The idea is prevalent here that the Spring season will open wth greater encouragement for building mechanics and has been the rule for several years.

Vice President "Al" Young of the State Federation of Labor, in charge of the fourth district, says about 400 are still employed on the CWA project at Mt. Desert Island, but that this number will be gradually lessened during the next few weeks.

Due to the heavy snow falls in and about Harbor, he says, not only have building projects been delayed, but business in general has been hurt.

Arbitrary Methods by Shoe Workers Caused NLB to Stop Strike

The New England Regional Labor Board, which has been considering the facts on the strike of the Haverhill shoe workers, in a recent pronouncement places the blame for the strike squarely on the workers. The board has also recommended the immediate resumption of work, pending negotiations for a settlement. It characterizes the action of the striking United Shoe and Leather Workers Union as being "a repudiation of the principles of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

The board continues: "The workers feel confident that the plight of shoe manufacturers, due to the large volume of work in process and the seasonal demand, furnishes a most favorable opportunity to strike. This reliance upon force can never be the basis of any permanent peace in the shoe industry as conducted."

The board also warns of the possible danger of the removal of shoe manufacturing from Haverhill, as a result of such arbitrary methods as employed by the United Shoe and Leather Workers, a dual union. Its findings include: "Instances have been known where manufacturers take back all their employes without prejudice or discrimination, and that the agreements now in force shall stand until new ones have been negotiated by arbitration.

On the other hand, the striking union has insisted upon the right to insist upon direct bargaining with the manufacturers. It is said that 20 independent manufacturers have agreed to the demands of the union and that 2,000 of the nearly 7,500 have returned to work.

Department of Justice to Prosecute Weirton Case, Says Wagner

In a press conference held by Senator Robert Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, he directed attention to the fact that the Board was now rapidly clearing up its docket; there are only 12 decisions pending and six new cases are in process of mediation or investigation.

Asked concerning the Weirton case, Senator Wagner said that he had not heard anything from the Department of Justice except that "they are going to prosecute."

That the National Labor Board "would go the limit" to prevent strikes in Detroit, was emphasized by Senator Wagner. "The situation there is very serious. I am anxious to prevent that walkout because once a strike starts the hatred becomes more intensified and makes it more difficult to compose the whole thing. Strikes are terrific economic waste, workers lose wages and employers lose profits." He added that he expected the strike to be averted by the Board ordering a hearing.

Senator Wagner has also made public the "findings of fact" on which the National Labor Board has cited the Harriman Hosiery Company to a hearing. The Board's action, for the purpose of giving the company opportunity to show cause why its case should not be referred to the Department of Justice and the NRA Compliance Director.

"Entering negotiations in bad faith with the definite intention not to make any agreement," is the summary of the Board's findings of fact. Senator Wagner pointed out that the conduct of other companies in disputes which have been before the Board, justified a similar finding of fact.

Regulation Under NRA Requires Employers to Post Copies of Codes

Regulations requiring employers operating under approved Codes to post the labor provisions of those Codes conspicuously in their establishments were issued during the week by National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

This is designed not only to acquaint employes with their rights under Codes but also to protect employers from complaints made in ignorance of Code provisions and to protect faithfully complying employers from chiselling competitors.

Section 10 (a) of the Act prescribes a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, for the violation of any rule or regulation prescribed under the authority of and pursuant to the provisions of this order."

Government's Plan to Establish Workingmen's Homes was Sought in Massachusetts 20 Years Ago

Representative James H. Mellen, Aided by The Labor News, Was Successful in Having Law Enacted Which, However, Did Not Measure Up to Original Idea—Only $50,000 Appropriated Instead of Million Deemed Necessary to Successfully Carry Out Plan.

By FREEMAN M. SALTUS in The Worcester Labor News.

The plan inaugurated by the Government for building homes for worthy wage earners on one to two-acre lots in rural districts adjacent to industrial centers, is likened to one devised and jointly advocated by the late James H. Mellen and The Labor News more than 20 years ago, and which resulted in the naming of a commission by Governor Draper and an appropriation of $50,000 by the Legislature as an experiment.

Coming a score of years after, the plan which is taking on goodly proportions as a part of the Government's New Deal, is proving of considerable interest to those who recall the incident, and especially to the writer, who besides collaborating with the late Mr. Mellen, was a member of the commission named by Governor Draper to work out the plan.

The bill, as presented by Mr. Mellen, called for an appropriation of one million dollars for the erection of two-story houses to contain not less than six rooms, and to be built on land not to exceed one acre, adjacent to industrial centers.

These were to be sold to worthy wage earners who, through the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College, were to become conversant with the cultivation of garden products and were to be allowed 25 years to repay the State in monthly instalments which with taxes, would not exceed the sum they would have to pay for ordinary rentals.

Hearings were held by the commission for several months during which experts and all interested submitted their ideas and the commission made a number of trips to various parts of the State and held conferences with executives of the Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College at Amherst.

A One-Man Fight

In formulating its report to the Legislature, however, four of the five members reported inexpedient to act, the writer being the only member in favor, and who submitted a minority report. The report created lengthy discussion in the Legislature, with Representative Mellen vigorously urging adoption of the minority report.

Finally, after an appropriation of $50,000 being made, with the appointment of a permanent commission, and the selection of the late Henry Sterling, a former president of the Boston Typographical Union, as permanent secretary.

Wholly unlike the original idea, which besides assisting worthy wage earners to own their own homes and to raise their own garden truck, thereby greatly lessening their living costs, the proposition was advanced as a benefit to municipalities through the development of industries that would eventually increase incomes through taxation.

But interests opposed to the idea were firm in their determination to change its purpose, and influence brought to bear on the commission resulted in a most costly experiment which proved wholly unsatisfactory, with consequent failure.

Experiment Proved Failure

As an experiment, the commission decided to build a dozen houses near the City of Lowell, on lots measuring about 5,000 feet each. Lacking the original idea concerning the amount of land to be placed at the disposal of the home-owner for raising garden truck, the plan offered no advantages over those of the city, and considerable difficulty was encountered in disposing of the houses when completed.

It was shortly following this that Mr. Mellen was taken suddenly ill and died. Efforts to have other legislators take up the work where he left off caused interest to lag, and the last heard of the plan was that the houses were sold at auction.

The writer vividly recalls the efforts made by other members of the commission to make the adverse report unanimous. It was a well-known fact that the Governor was opposed to the plan, and that at least two members of the commission had absolutely no sympathy for it. During the hearings there were frequent references to it as being socialistic, and that its adoption would tend to defeat ambition on the part of citizens who preferred to become home-owners without assistance from the State.

Millions for Capitalists Not Socialistic Idea

Arguments offsetting this were numerous, one for instance being that the State had spent millions in subsidizing various kinds of plans, among these the financing of the Hoosac Tunnel, from which it never received a penny.

And now, after more than a score of years, to find the National government looking with favor upon a similar plan, causes much gratification, and also prompts one to wonder if, even though that which he had advocated did not bear fruit, his efforts for that which sure partly responsible for that which promises to become a national movement?

Clinton Elected Secretary of Firemen and Oilers' Union

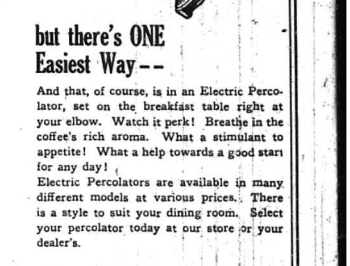
Chicago, Mar. 10 (AFL)—The executive board of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers elected John Clinton of Chicago to the position of international secretary-treasuer, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert J. Tormey, who resigned because his office as president of Chicago Firemen and Oilers' Union, Local No. 7, required all of his time. Mr. Clinton has been a member of the brotherhood for more than 20 years.

Hillman Says Minimum Wages Checked the Downward Pay Trend

Washington, D. C., Mar. 13 (LNS).—Speaking at a code conference on trade practices, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and member of the NRA Labor Advisory Board, said adoption of minimum wages below which none can be paid has checked the free play of "economic forces which drove wages down to unbelievably low levels." Upward wages, he said, have brought about a great increase in purchasing power, and maximum hours of work have spread the increased payrolls among a greater number of pay envelopes.

Labor, Hillman declared, recognises the necessity of increased costs as a necessary incident to the raising of labor standards, and added that labor also realizes that industry is entitled to all legitimate protection against vicious price competition which is "bound to break down ultimately the standards which we are mutually establishing."

There are many Good Ways to Make Coffee



but there's ONE Easiest Way--

And that, of course, is in an Electric Percolator, set on the breakfast table right at your elbow. Watch it perk! Breathe in the coffee's rich aroma. What a stimulant to appetite! What a help towards a good start for any day!

Electric Percolators are available in many different models at various prices. There is a style to suit your dining room. Select your percolator today at our store or your dealer's.

Central Maine Power Co.
Cumberland County Power and Light Co.